THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XIV—NO. 111. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1870. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

THE BIG BATTLE

Elections in 20 States.

The General Result.

A Republican Triumph.

The Next Congress.

How It will Stand.

The House 149 to 94.

The Senate 57 to 15.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Result of the Recent Contests—How the Two Parties will Stand in the Next House—A Republican Majority of 55.

Included in the twenty States which have held elections this week and those which held their elections previously, are 222 Congressional districts. Five States only—California, Connecticut, Georgia, New Hampshire, and Texas—are yet to hold Congressional elections, the number of districts included in them being 21. Estimating the result in these States, which can be done with a fair degree of certainty, and giving the Democracy the benefit of the doubt in the elections of this week, we have the following as the political complexion of the House of Representatives in the Forty-second Congress, as compared with the Fortieth and Forty-first. The delegations of those States which have not yet held their elections are marked thus (*):—

	40TH CONGRESS.		41ST CONGRESS.		42D CONGRESS	
	Rep.	*Dem.*	*Rep.*	*Dem.*	*Rep.*	*Dem.*
Alabama	6	—	4	2	4	2
Arkansas	2	—	2	1	2	1
California	1	2	1	2	*1	*2
Connecticut	1	3	3	1	*3	*1
Delaware	—	1	—	1	—	1
Florida	1	—	1	—	1	—
Georgia	4	3	—	—	*3	*4
Illinois	11	3	10	4	10	4
Indiana	8	3	7	4	6	5
Iowa	6	—	6	—	6	—
Kansas	1	—	1	—	1	—
Kentucky	1	7	—	9	1	8
Louisiana	4	—	3	—	4	1
Maine	5	—	5	—	5	—
Maryland	1	4	—	5	—	5
Massachusetts	10	—	10	—	10	—
Michigan	6	—	6	—	5	1
Minnesota	2	—	1	1	2	—
Mississippi	—	—	5	—	5	—
Missouri	3	1	7	2	5	4
Nebraska	1	—	1	—	1	—
Nevada	1	—	1	—	1	—
N. Hampshire	3	—	3	—	*3	—
New Jersey	3	2	2	3	4	1
New York	29	11	19	12	16	15
N. Carolina	7	—	6	1	2	5
Ohio	16	3	14	5	14	5
Oregon	1	—	—	1	—	1
Pennsylvania	18	6	18	6	13	11
Rhode Island	2	—	2	—	2	—
S. Carolina	4	—	4	—	4	—
Tennessee	8	—	8	—	2	6
Texas	—	—	3	1	*2	*2
Vermont	3	—	3	—	3	—
Virginia	—	—	3	5	3	5
W. Virginia	3	—	3	—	1	2
Wisconsin	5	1	5	1	4	2
Totals	173	50	167	67	149	94
	50		67		94	
Rep. maj.	123		100		55	

A full House consists of 243 members. In the Fortieth Congress, at the close of the last session, there were still 20 vacancies, and a Republican majority of 123, or considerably more than a two-thirds vote. In the Forty-first Congress there are still 9 vacancies, and a Republican majority of 100—Republicans having 11 votes more than two-thirds. When the vacancies are filled, as they will be soon after the assembling in December, the Republican strength will be increased to 171 and the Democratic to 72—giving a Republican majority of 99, or 9 more than a two-thirds vote. Of the 222 members already elected, 137 are probably Republicans and 85 Democrats, and of the 21 members yet to be elected, 12 will probably be Rep. and 9 Dem. Taking the present House, as it stood at the close of the last session, the strength of the two great political parties in the three Congresses is as follows:—

	Whole No. Mems.	*Two-thirds Vote.*	*Reps.*	*Dems.*	*Rep. Maj.*
42d Cong.	243	162	149	94	55
41st "	234	156	167	67	100
40th "	223	149	173	50	123

THE SENATE.

How It Will Stand in the Forty-second Congress.

Scarcely less important than the election of Representatives in Congress is the election of members of the Legislature in those States whose Senatorial seats will become vacant on the 4th of March next. On that day the terms of 25 Senators expire by limitation. The successors of 8 of these have already been elected. In the following table are given the names of the Senators whose terms expire with the present Congress, the names of the new Senators who have been already elected, and the probable political character of those yet to be elected, giving the Democrats in all doubtful cases the benefit of the doubt:—

Old Senator.	*New Senator.*
ALABAMA.	
William Warner, R.	(A Republican.)
ARKANSAS.	
Alexander McDonald, R.	(A Republican.)
DELAWARE.	
Willard Saulsbury, D.	(A Democrat.)
GEORGIA.	
(Vacancy)	(A Democrat.)
ILLINOIS.	
Richard Yates, R.	(A Republican.)
IOWA.	
James B. Howell, R.	George G. Wright, R.
KANSAS.	
Edmund G. Ross, R.	(A Republican.)
KENTUCKY.	
Thomas C. McCreary, D.	John W. Stevenson, D.
LOUISIANA.	
John S. Harris, R.	(A Republican.)
MAINE.	
Lot M. Morrill, R.	(A Republican.)
MASSACHUSETTS.	
Henry Wilson, R.	(A Republican.)
MICHIGAN.	
Jacob M. Howard, R.	(A Republican.)
MINNESOTA.	
William Windom, R.	(A Republican.)
MISSISSIPPI.	
Hiram R. Revels, R.	James L. Alcorn, R.
NEBRASKA.	
John M. Thayer, R.	(A Republican.)
NEW HAMPSHIRE.	
Aaron H. Cragin, R.	Aaron H. Cragin, R.
NEW JERSEY.	
Alex. G. Cattell, R.	(A Republican.)
NORTH CAROLINA.	
Joseph C. Abbott, R.	(A Democrat.)
OREGON.	
George H. Williams, R.	James U. Kelley, D.
RHODE ISLAND.	
Henry B. Anthony, R.	Henry B. Anthony, R.
SOUTH CAROLINA.	
Thomas J. Robertson, R.	(A Republican.)
TENNESSEE.	
Joseph S. Fowler, R.	Henry Cooper, D.
TEXAS.	
Morgan C. Hamilton, R.	Morgan C. Hamilton, R.
VIRGINIA.	
John W. Johnston, D.	(A Democrat.)
WEST VIRGINIA.	
Waitman T. Willey, R.	(A Democrat.)

Of the 24 Senators whose terms expire with the present Congress, 21 are Republicans; one—Johnston of Virginia—a conservative Republican, properly classed as a Democrat; and the two others Democrats. Senators Cragin of New Hampshire, Anthony of Rhode Island, and Hamilton of Texas, all Republicans, have already been re-elected. Senator Howell of Iowa, Rep., is to be succeeded by Judge George G. Wright, Rep.; McCreery of Kentucky, Dem., by Governor John W. Stevenson, Dem.; Revels of Miss., Rep., by Governor James L. Alcorn, Rep.; Williams of Oregon, Rep., by Colonel James U. Kelley, Dem.; and Fowler of Tennessee, Rep., by Judge Henry Cooper, Dem. The Republicans have therefore thus far lost two Senators—one in Tennessee and another in Oregon—and they will lose one in North Carolina and another in West Virginia, a total loss of four. The standing of the Senate in the Fortieth, Forty-first, and Forty-second Congresses, is therefore as follows, the Georgia delegation only being vacant in the present and next Congress:—

	Whole No. Mems.	*Two-thirds vote.*	*Reps.*	*Dems.*	*Rep. Maj.*
42d Cong.	72	48	57	15	42
41st "	72	48	61	11	50
40th "	66	44	54	12	42

THE ELECTIONS.

A General Summary of the Result of this Week's Contest.

Twenty States have held elections this week—all except two yesterday—and with the result the Republicans have good cause to be well satisfied. Below we give a general summary of the result as far as it is ascertained up to the time of going to press with our earlier editions.

New York.

The Democrats have carried New York by about 30,000 majority. In 1869 they had 20,241 majority, and at the Judicial election last May 85,275 majority. The strict enforcement of the laws in New York city and Brooklyn enabled the Republicans to keep down the Democratic majority within reasonable limits, but in the rest of the State there seems to have been considerable apathy, and a marked Democratic gain over the vote of last year. In 1869 the vote of the city of New York was 79,476 Democratic to 36,897 Republican, a majority of 42,579; yesterday the vote stood 82,980 Democratic to 33,575 Republican—a Democratic majority of 49,405. The Democrats, of course, carried all the city Congressional districts, but the Tammany candidate in the Fourth district was defeated by General M. T. McMahon, the candidate of the Young Democracy, who received nearly the full Republican vote. In the State at large, the Republicans probably lose 3 Congressmen, which is no worse than might have been anticipated.

New Jersey

has been revolutionized, the Republicans gaining control of the Legislature, thus ensuring a Republican successor to Senator Cattell. In the last Legislature there was a Democratic majority of 13 on joint ballot. A gain of a Congressman in the Second district was anticipated by the Republicans, but they have done much better, and probably elected all their candidates, except in the Third district, thus gaining two members. The Democratic police of this city made strenuous exertions to assist their brethren across the river, as will be seen by a reference to our local columns, but they signally failed and about twenty of them have come to grief.

Delaware

still clings to her idols, and the Democratic ticket is elected by a small majority, in spite of large Republican gains throughout the State, especially in New Castle county.

Maryland.

The returns from Maryland are as yet too meagre to indicate the exact result, but the Democrats have probably kept their hold on all the five Congressional districts, although there is a faint ray of hope of Republican success in the First and Fifth districts.

New England.

In Massachusetts, the Republican ticket has been universally successful, in spite of the Temperance and Labor Reform side issues.

In Rhode Island the Democrats had no show at all. In the First district, where there was no regular Republican candidate for Congress, Hon. Thomas A. Jenckes has been defeated by Benjamin Earnes, a result much to be regretted by the friends of civil service reform.

The West.

In Illinois the Republicans have carried the State by from 20,000 to 30,000 majority against 51,150 in 1868. The Congressional delegation appears to be unchanged, standing 10 Republicans to 4 Democrats.

In Michigan, the Republicans have succeeded by their usual large majority, which was 31,481 in 1868; but the Democrats have probably gained a Congressman in the Sixth district, where there was much dissatisfaction with Driggs, the Republican nominee. In 1868, the majority in this district was 3395, that in the First and Fifth being much smaller.

In Wisconsin, where Congressmen only were elected, the next delegation will probably stand 4 Republicans to 2 Democrats, the latter gaining a member in the First district, in which the Republican majority in 1868 was but 429.

In Missouri the result is yet in doubt, but the malcontent Republican ticket, headed by B. Gratz Brown for Governor, has probably been elected, by the aid of the entire Democratic vote.

In Minnesota the Republicans have regained the Second Congressional district, lost in 1868 by the treachery of Donnelly, and elect both Congressmen. There was no State ticket.

In Nevada the vote on the State ticket and for Congressmen was very close, but the Republicans have probably been successful. In 1868 the Republican majorities ranged between 881 and 1262.

The South.

The returns from the Southern States are as yet too meagre to indicate the precise result.

In Virginia it would seem that the Republicans have held their own; in Kentucky, the Republicans claim to have gained a Congressman in the Eighth district; in Tennessee, the Republicans have lost 6 Congressmen, and the Democratic candidate for Governor, General John C. Brown has been elected, a result which was anticipated; in Louisiana the Republicans have elected their State ticket and four out of five Congressmen, securing also the State Legislature; and from Arkansas and Alabama there is nothing definite as yet.

OPINIONS OF NEW YORK PAPERS.

From the Tribune.

Hoffman is elected Governor by about his returned majority of two years ago—say 30,000. We have gained nearly the whole of it in this city and Brooklyn, and lost it again by apathy in the rural districts. Our gain here is entirely due to the action of Congress and the President, whereby the fraudulent vote cast by repeaters and non-citizens has been cut down about 25,000. But for the action of the Federal Government, Hoffman would have had at least 60,000 majority here, without polling one more legal vote than was cast for him yesterday. Had the Republican vote come out as fully as the Democratic, Hoffman's majority in the city would have fallen below 30,000.

From the World.

This great victory will be fruitful in consequences. In the first place, it is a staggering death-blow to the Federal election law. It has ceased to be of any consequence whether it is repealed or not, or whether the Federal Supreme Court affirms or denies its constitutionality. It is a dead letter. There will never be another attempt to put it in force. It was passed for the sole purpose of controlling the elections of this city and State, and on the first trial it recoils against the inventors. It has not only failed to accomplish its purpose, but the instruments selected for its enforcement have covered it with infamy.

From the Times.

The upshot of it all is that Mr. Tweed and his friends are in office, and are not likely to go out until, like Mrs. Gamp, they are "so disposed," or until the people make them, and the only consolation we have is that the prettiest man in the world is our Mayor, and that if the city goes to ruin, we shall at least always have an Apollo in the City Hall, with Tweed on his right hand, and Fisk on his left.

From the Sun.

By this election the Tammany Ring gain a new lease of power. If they are wise, they will turn honest, stop stealing among their subordinates, and give this city a cheap and just government. A greater opportunity was never offered to any set of politicians. They are rich; they are skilful; and if they will reform the people may learn to forget their career hitherto. It is never too late for repentance.

From the Herald.

To sum up, as far as we know these November elections do not materially change the pre-existing political condition of things, except to the advantage of General Grant and his administration, in a national view, and to the advantage of the Tammany Democracy in New York, city and State.

Mark Twain's Election Returns.

Mark Twain telegraphed last night from Buffalo, in answer to a frantic demand from the *Tribune* for election returns, that he had a son just born to him and had to play nurse, a vocation which he seemed to think preferable to that of reporter. We congratulate Mark, and know that nothing short of so momentous an event could have interfered with his devotion to our interests, or lured him away from the exciting study of election returns.—*N. Y. Tribune, to-day.*

The Philadelphia Repeaters.

The Philadelphia repeaters were busy ditting from poll to poll. But they found their path an exceedingly stony one to travel. When the vote of a repeater was challenged, he was required to take the oath, and hardly would that be done before a marshal would seize him. By far the largest portion of the vote was polled in the morning, and at that time the repeaters were especially energetic.—*New York paper.*

BRIGANDAGE IN GREECE.

Another Fearful Outrage.

A correspondent of the London *Times* writes from Athens, October 15:—

"Another act of brigandage has alarmed all Greece, revived the general indignation at the misgovernment of the country, and convinced thinking men that the whole political system must be reorganized in order to save Greece from anarchy. A band of brigands, said to number about twenty, crossed the frontier for Turkey a few days since, marched into Greece four days unobserved, and though reported to include men well known to the central and local authorities as possessing intimate acquaintance with the country round Livadeia, was allowed to take up its quarters in the neighborhood of the town without discovery. Livadeia is a flourishing provincial town of six thousand inhabitants, the centre of a rich agricultural district, the residence of wealthy landed proprietors, possessing a mayor, a municipal council, and police and rural guards paid by the community. It is the residence of an eparch who represents the grandeur and inefficiency of the central administration in a kingdom without roads.

"On Tuesday, the 11th, Mr. Philon, the Deputy of Livadeia, proprietor of a large hereditary landed estate in the vicinity, and Mr. Leonardides, in whose house he was staying, were carried off by brigands, who entered the town while it was still light. The manner of this capture in a town house was in accordance with the usual tactics of the brigands, and illustrates the neglect of all precautions on the part of a large force stationed at Livadeia to maintain public security. No watch was kept in the suburbs. During the short Grecian twilight six brigands walked into the town in parties of two, looking as like peasants as they could. They had ascertained that the men of the house were to be absent all night on farm business, and that only the Deputy and the proprietor remained; so they crept in at the door unnoticed, pinioned and gagged their captives, and intimidated and silenced the women before the alarm could be given. Other brigands were at the same time watching in the street to prevent anybody leaving or entering the house without being seized. After it was dark the brigands carried off their captives, taking them separately through the streets placed between two guards, and thus the band gained the open country. They declared to the women before they left the house that if any information was given, and a pursuit attempted, they would murder their prisoners. Their deed was therefore concealed for some hours, and they had the whole night to gain their place of concealment without being pursued by the irregular bands maintained by the Ministry of the Interior to watch over the public security. Hitherto no trace has been discovered of the coming and going of this band of twenty men.

"Great sympathy is felt for Mr. Philon, who is personally well known and highly esteemed by the best men in Athens, where he generally resides. He is a man of education, has been elected president of the Chamber of Deputies in King Otho's time, and occupies a high political position without being either an official or a place-hunter. He can be cited as a proof that Greece possesses a few independent landed proprietors in the provinces who are gentlemen in education and conduct. One of his daughters is now residing in Bavaria as maid of honor with the dethroned Queen Amalia."

Russians in Asia.

From the *Augsburg Allgemeine Zeitung* of the 23d it is learned that while the eyes of all Europe are fixed on the war in France, the Russians have again done a neat little stroke of business in Central Asia. It is known that in 1868 they forced the Emir of Bokhara to cede to Russia Samarkand and the whole middle course of the river Ser-Afshan; moreover, they turned this same Emir into a mere Russian vassal. Now they have commenced a war with the small independent Khanate of Sheuriezeks, south of Samarcand. They have invaded it, taken the town of Kitab by assault (August 14), after which the other towns have in; and the whole territory has been handed over to the Emir of Bokhara, who is but a Russian vassal.

SECOND EDITION

WAR NEWS BY CABLE.

Cause of the Armistice Failure.

The Prussian Advance.

Lyons to be Besieged.

The Spanish Throne Question.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

The Latest Election Returns.

Financial and Commercial

FROM EUROPE.

Cause of the Armistice Failure.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—The Tours Government promises to issue a manifesto shortly explaining the cause of the rupture of the peace negotiations at Versailles.

The *Gazette de France* demands an immediate election to put an end to the arbitrary rule of the Provisional Government.

Military Executions.

The *Moniteur* mentions five military executions on Saturday last, through the "Red" influences at Lyons and Marseilles.

The Prussian Advance.

Advices from Lyons state that the Germans are advancing by the valley of the Oucher to occupy Creuzot and the line to Nevers.

The Baden cavalry have occupied Nuits.

Chagny will be vigorously defended.

The Occupation of Dijon.

Twenty thousand German troops are in Dijon with sixty pieces of field artillery. The citizens of the town have been forced to contribute half a million francs as security for the good behavior of the inhabitants.

Barricades at Lyons.

A barricade committee has been formed at Lyons. The authorities there recently received 50,000 Remington rifles. Vast quantities of stores and a large number of cattle have been collected in anticipation of a siege.

The Harbor of Antwerp.

ANTWERP, Nov. 9.—On account of the large number of German ships refuged here, and the increased trade directed to this port in consequence of the war, this harbor is overcrowded with shipping, and many vessels are unable to unload their cargoes from the lack of warehouse room.

M. Thiers Up in a Balloon.

TOURS, Nov. 9.—M. Thiers and M. Laurier arrived last evening by balloon from Paris.

Reorganizing the Italian Army.

ROME, Nov. 9.—The Italian authorities have occupied the Quirinal as State property. The work of reorganizing the army is making satisfactory progress.

Opposition to the Duke of Aosta.

MADRID, Nov. 9.—Twenty-nine editors of journals in this city have united in a manifesto opposing the candidacy of the Duke of Aosta for the Spanish throne.

The Alabama Claims.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—The *Times* of this morning discusses the Alabama negotiations, to show that England can go no further in the way of concession. The *Times* says that the Clarendon treaty abounded in concessions. Many Englishmen thought it yielded too much; that the genial exuberance of Reverdy Johnson had outwitted Lord Clarendon. As the rejection of the treaty by the United States Senate was due to political irritability, England now stands free from all blame.

Among orders recently issued by the Board of Admiralty is one for the removal of the iron masts from the war steamer Iron Duke in order to change the centre of gravity. Without such a change the vessel is deemed unseaworthy.

There was a

Monster Conservative Demonstration

at Leicester last night. The Right Hon. Lord John Manners, member of the House of Commons for Leicestershire, was the principal orator.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Nov. 9—11·20 A. M.—Consols 93⅜ for both money and account. American securities quiet and steady; U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 89½; of 1865, 88½; of 1867, 90⅜; 10-40s, 87¼. Stocks firm; Erie Railroad, 19; Great Western, 29; Illinois Central, 112⅛.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 9—11·30 A. M.—Cotton dull and irregular; middling uplands, 9@9¼d.; middling Orleans, 9⅛@9⅜d. The sales of the day are estimated at 8000 bales. Corn, 29s. 3d.@29s. 6d. per quarter for new.

LONDON, Nov. 9—11·30 A. M.—Common Rosin declining; sales at 6ds.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Nov. 9—1·30 P. M.—Consols, 93⅜ for money and account. American securities quiet and steady; 5-20s of 1862, 89½; of 1865, 88½; and of 1867, 90⅜. 10-40s, 87¼. Reading steady. Erie, 19. Illinois Central, 112½. Atlantic and Great Western, 29.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 9—1·30 P. M.—Cotton flat; Uplands, 9d; Orleans, 9¼. Pork, 106s. 6d. Lard, 76s.

FROM THE WEST.

Fire in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 9.—The planing mill of Schulinburg & Beckler, with $25,000 worth of lumber, situated on Mullauphy street, between Eleventh and Twelfth, was burned last night. Loss, from $80,000 to $100,000. The insurance was large, but the amount is not known.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—Stocks quiet. Money 4@6 per cent. Gold, 110⅛. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 108¾; do. 1864, do., 107⅜; do. 1865, do. 107⅜; do. 1865, new, 109⅛; do. 1867, 109⅝; do. 1868, 109⅞; 10-40s, 106⅜; Virginia 6s, new, 63; Missouri 6s, 91½; Canton Co., 60⅜; Cumberland preferred, 50; N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 92⅜; Erie, 20; Reading, 101⅜; Adams Express, 67⅜; Michigan Central, 120⅜; Michigan Southern, 94⅛; Illinois Central, 137; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 107⅜; Chicago and Rock Island, 113⅛; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 94⅞; Western Union Telegraph, 41⅛.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 9.—Cotton dull and weak and nominally 15⅜@16c. Flour fairly active and prices favor buyers. Wheat dull; Maryland amber, $1·65@1·70; good to prime, $1·30@1·60; common to fair, $1·16@1·25; Ohio and Indiana, $1·19@1·25. Corn firm; old white, 73@75c.; new, 68@75c.; old yellow, 78@84c.; new, 80@83c. Oats quiet at 45@48c. Rye, 65@75c. Provisions—stock scarce and prices unchanged. Whisky dull at 88@88½c.

THE ELECTIONS.

New York.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—In the Eighth Congressional district:—

James Brooks, Tammany candidate had	8,817
George Wilkes, Rep	5,808
Julius Wadsworth, Rep	2,946
Fourth Congressional district—	
R. B. Roosevelt, Tammany	10,030
Leggett, Rep	961
M. T. McMahon, Young Dem	14,171
Ninth Congressional district—	
Fernando Wood, Dem	14,798
Morris Ellinger, Rep	3,736
W. S. Helger, Dem	4,126
Sixth Congressional district—	
S. S. Cox, Dem	9,289
Horace Greeley, Rep	8,183

New Jersey.

ABSECOM, Nov. 9.—Hazleton (Rep.), for Congress, has 242 majority in Atlantic county, with two Democratic townships to hear from.

Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 9.—In the First Congressional district, Erastus Wells (Dem.) has been re-elected to Congress by about 1000 majority.

In the Second district, G. A. Finkelnburg (Rep.) has been re-elected to Congress.

In the Third district, James R. McCormack (Dem.) is re-elected.

The Democratic county ticket was elected in this county.

ST. JOSEPH, Nov. 9.—The counting of the vote has not been completed, but J. G. Brown, opposition candidate for Governor, has probably received a majority.

Kansas.

LEAVENWORTH, Nov. 9.—The election passed off quietly. The counting of the votes is slow, owing to the great number of mixed tickets.

ATCHISON, Nov. 9.—James M. Harvey, Republican candidate for Governor, and the State ticket, have about 225 majority in this city. D. B. Lowe, Republican candidate for Congress, has from 400 to 500 majority in this county. This is a large Republican gain on the Presidential vote.

The Republicans have elected two State Senators and all the Representatives for the county. One of the districts has not elected a Republican in five years.

FORT SCOTT, Nov. 9.—The Republican majority in Fort Scott is 264, a Republican gain of 250.

JUNCTION CITY, Nov. 9.—The city gives Harvey, Republican, for Governor, 298 majority.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Mary Mohrman Murder—Trial of John Hanlon—The Alibi.

Court of Oyer and Terminer—Judges Ludlow and Peirce.

The ninth day of this great trial was begun this morning. The prisoner's defense, an alibi, supported by so many of his relatives, appears each day to possess less interest to the public, and, consequently, to-day the court-room was not at all crowded. Andrew Hanlon, the prisoner's brother, was the first witness called, and testified as follows:—

In September, 1868, I was living at Fifth and Diamond streets with my father and mother; I remember the evening Mary Mohrman was missed; I was at the corner of Orkney and Diamond streets playing with Louis Mohrman, Mary's brother, and David Strawhauer; I did not see John that day after he closed his shop between 1 and 2 o'clock before dinner; I helped him in the shop; he had on a light shirt with a dark stripe on it, and light pants with a dark stripe down them; I next saw him the next morning, Monday; I can't say exactly what time; it was at the breakfast table; he had on the same clothes that he had on Sunday when I was working with him; I saw him after breakfast in the shop; I don't know when I saw him next; I don't remember having seen him on Tuesday; I was in the yard Monday, but not in the water closet that I remember; I was in the cellar in the afternoon of that day; I saw no blood there; I went to the cellar to get a stick to take to the woods to see is I could see anything of the man with Mary Mohrman; Louis Mohrman, John Strawhauer and John Kress went with me; we all had sticks; we came back about half-past four o'clock; the back cellar window was nailed down; it stuck out and when we went to open the gate it stopped it; it was used to let chickens go into the cellar; up to the time we left there was nothing in the cellar but a small pile of kindling wood on one side and on the other a trough; before I left I saw no bricks or rubbish in the cellar; I was in the house after we left; there was a good bit of rubbish and bricks in the cellar then.

Cross-examined—I was down in the cellar the Sunday after we moved; the bricks were not there then; the rubbish I saw there afterwards was ashes and bricks; after that I went to John's house frequently; was there all the time on Saturday and Sunday; my brother-in-law, John Kelly, kept a horse there before the house was built up; we kept a cat but no dog; we had a little yellow dog when we lived there, but I don't know whether it was there when Mary Mohrman was killed; we took him away with us when we moved; the dog-catchers got the little yellow dog, how long ago I don't remember; I saw Mrs. Kelly on the corner of Fifth street that night; her little boy and my mother were with her, and Mrs. Mohrman was standing on the corner; I was just going to ask mother if I might go to look for the child; Mrs. Mohrman had been looking for her; I don't remember seeing Mr. Fisher that night.

Re-examined—John used to wear boots; I remember him having one pair of slippers, but I don't know whether it was at that time; they were dark black cloth woven with zephyr on top; I don't remember any others; I was never present when he purchased slippers.

Mary Quinn recalled and cross-examined—I stated that I left John Hanlon's house that night about 10 o'clock; I went straight home; I did not stay all night, because I lived Second and Diamond and had to be there; I do not remember seeing John Hanlon on Tuesday.

Re-examined—Mr. Patrick Kelly lived at Second and Diamond; his wife is a relative of mine—a cousin—and was a sister of the prisoner; I always lived with her from the time I was small.

Mrs. Ann Quinn sworn—I am a married woman; my husband lives in Apple street, below Diamond; he carries the hod for bricklayers; I have five children; Mary doesn't live there; she is the girl who was last on the stand; she was living with Patrick Kelly, but is now living with my sister; Ellen is the eldest; she was christened on a Palm Sunday, when she was eight days old, but I could not say how long ago that was; she is the eldest next to Mary; I am the prisoner's aunt; at the time of this occurrence; he lived at Fifth and Diamond; that Sunday evening my husband was in liquor, and I couldn't stay in the house, so I took my children and we all went to my sister, Mrs. Hanlon's; I don't know what time I reached there; nobody was home but my sister and her husband, and he was lying on the settee in the kitchen; I went in the backway; my baby fell asleep and I took it up to Mrs. Steinmeyer's room and laid it down; I then went down and stayed in the back kitchen till the lamps were lit; I don't know what time they were lit; there was no clock in the kitchen; I saw John; his mother came in first and he came after her; I was in the kitchen; his mother was with him; his wife asked his mother for a light; his mother lit a light and gave it to his wife; his wife went first and he went after her up stairs; after a while I heard Mrs. Kelly's voice, as I thought, up the stairs; then I heard dishes rattling in the passage that leads up stairs; I stayed in the kitchen a couple of hours and more, and then I went up to the garret to see my little boy; I stayed there until Mrs. Steinmeyer came up; she went away and didn't come near me; I stayed there an hour after she left and then went down into the kitchen; no one was there but Mr. Hanlon; I went back up stairs after a good long while to see about the little boy, and went into John Hanlon's room, and he was lying in bed with his wife; I went in and took the lamp that was burning on the mantelpiece, and then returned to the garret; I took the lamp back to John's room, and he was then in bed; I went to the kitchen, opened the back door, and heard people talking at the bottom of the alley; she got me a change of clothes for the baby, and I went up and dressed the baby; I got the lamp from John's room and then left it there again; he was in bed both times; I then came down and got some food for the baby; went back to John's room for the lamp; got some kindling wood from the cellar; made a fire; cooked the baby's tea and fed it; I staid there until the clock struck 12; I stayed there until my sister came up; I had raised the window and asked outside if there was anything more from the little girl; I took the lamp back to John's room, and he was then in bed; I saw him next morning; I don't know what time; Mr. Hanlon was on the settee in the kitchen all night, with the lamps burning; I did not sleep at Hanlon's Monday night; I believe my children slept at my house that night, but I really don't remember; such a thing as blood could not be in the cellar, for I locked.

Cross-examined—The kindling-wood stood a piece from the stairs; I couldn't tell whether it was in the middle of the cellar.

Cross-examined—The light in the kitchen was a large lamp, that was carried about in the hand; the one that was in John's room was a small globe lamp, without a globe; I believe my children slept that night in the front garret; I am not sure; I saw only Barney and Katie go to bed, did not seen Ellen; Johnnie was the baby, he slept in the front garret; I saw John first when he came in to go to bed; I was there at tea time; I was up stairs when the family were taking tea; when I came down I saw them sitting there; I didn't see John then; I do not know whether it was dark then or whether the lamps were lit; sure enough I did say my baby fell asleep, and I stayed in the kitchen till the lights were lit; I can hardly say whether or not the lamps were lighted when they took tea, on account of going upstairs without my child; I do not know where John's wife was when they were clearing away the tea-table; I did not see John go out that evening; he could have gone out without me seeing him; he could before dark, but not afterwards; I can't say whether he could have gone out at 7½ o'clock without my seeing him; he could not have done so after the light was lit; such a thing as John going out after the light was lit couldn't be, because I was up and down all night; I swear upon my conscience that he didn't go out after he went to go to bed.

To the Judge—I know nothing of the lighting of any lamps except the one I saw in the kitchen; the first I saw of him was when he came into bed.

To Mr. Tagert—There was a lamp burning in the kitchen at the time; the lamp was given to John's wife; I do not know what time that lamp was lit; I didn't know anything about the time, for I was uneasy about my children; my baby was not sick; I was uneasy about my children from the time I took them from home; I was there when John Hanlon took up the bricks in the yard to make a garden.

Here the court took a recess.

District Court.

Owen Pullen & Co. vs. The Danville, Hazleton, and Wilkesbarre Railroad Company. This was an action to recover damages on a contract for railroad iron. The plaintiffs suffered a nonsuit. Thayer and McArthur for plaintiffs; Lens and Roney for defendants.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Wednesday, Nov. 9, 1870.

The local money market is quiet and quite easy, with a supply of minute money somewhat in excess of the demand, though the latter is quite up to the average. The supply of funds all around seems to improve, probably owing to the easy condition of the New York market, which has a great influence on our own. At this time New York is flooded with English capital, and as long as the war continues this supply will remain and keep us from anything like stringency; hence the importance attached to the question of peace and its effect upon the tone of the money market. Rates are steady.

The gold market continues dull, and the tendency is slightly downward, but steady. Sales up to noon ranged from 110⅝@110¾.

In Government bonds there is a steady feeling, but not much activity. Prices are unchanged.

At the Stock Board there is a continued activity, and the tone of the market is steady. Sales of City 6s, new, at 102⅝@102½.

Reading Railroad was quiet. Small sales at 50-81. Sales of Pennsylvania at 58⅛@58¾; Camden and Amboy at 115⅜; Lehigh Valley at 59; Little Schuylkill at 43½; Minehill at 51½; Norristown Railroad at 100; and Oil Creek and Allegheny at 46¼@46½.

In Canal shares there were sales of Lehigh at 42¼ b. o., and in Mechanics' Bank there were sales at 31¾. Chesnut and Walnuts Street Railroad sold at 44. Sales of American Buttonhole Company, old, at 19.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$200 City 6s N. 102⅝
$200 do. 102⅜
$4300 do. 102⅜
$2000 Read 6s, 48-80. 85
$1000 N Pa 7s. 97⅛
$1000 do. 97⅜
$4000 O C & A 7s. 77⅛
$1000 Pa & N Y C 7s 91¾
$2000 Elmira 7s. 92½
$6000 Sc N 6s '82 ls. 74
1 sh Cam & Am R. 115½
100 sh Reading R. 50
80 sh Lit Sch R. 43¾
29 sh Penna R. ls.
d bill. 58¾
100 do. c&p.c. 58¾
1 do. opg. 58¾
29 do d bill ls. 58¾
15 do. c&p.c. 58¾
61 do. c&p.ls. 58¾
100 do. s60 58¾
100 sh O C & A R 46½
5 do. ls. 46½
100 do. s30wn. 46¾
62 sh Leh V. b5wn. 59
21 do. ls. 59

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113¾@113¾; do. 1862, 108¼@108½; do. 1864, 107¼@107½; do. 1865, 107¾@107¾; do. 1865, new, 109⅜@109¾; do. 1867, do. 109¾@109¾; do. 1868, do. 109¾@110; 10-40s, 106⅜@106½. U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 111⅛@111¾; Gold, 110½@110⅝; Silver, 105@107; Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds, 825@835; Central Pacific Railroad, 905@915; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 730@745.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113¾@113¾; 5-20s of 1862, 108¼@108⅝; do. 1864, 107¼@107¾; do. 1865, 107¾@107¾; do., July, 1865, 109¼@109⅝; do., July, 1867, 109¼@110; do. July, 1868, 109⅞@110½; 5s 10-40, 106⅛@106¾; U. S. Pacific RR. Cy. 6s, 111⅞@111½. Gold, 110¾@110¾.

NARR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	110⅜	12·12 P. M.	110⅜
10·13 "	110⅜	12·15 "	110⅜
10·16 "	110⅜	12·18 "	110⅜
11·44 "	110⅜	12·48 "	110

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

ELECTIONS IN EIGHTEEN STATES—A GREAT DAY IN AMERICAN POLITICS.

From the N. Y. Herald.

Elections for members of Congress, members of State Legislatures, State and county officers, etc., came off in eighteen States yesterday, viz.:—Alabama, Delaware, Florida, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New York, New Jersey, Nevada, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Virginia, Wisconsin. Altogether these elections embrace one hundred and twenty-six members of the next House of Representatives. They will, therefore, with the elections which have taken place in September and October, be very apt to determine substantially the political complexion of the popular branch of the next Congress, which succeeds the present Congress on the fourth of March next.

What, then, are the results of yesterday's elections in reference to the next Congress? In the present House the Republicans have a full two-thirds majority. In the elections for the next House, so far, they have lost nine members. In 1868 the all-absorbing excitements of the Presidential contest brought out in all the State elections a very full vote, upon which the Republicans always gain; but this year the rule has been a short popular vote, upon which the Democrats always gain; and as a short vote was the general rule in yesterday's elections the Democrats have doubtless made some further gains in Congressmen to crow over. It is also probable, however, that they will have some losses to deplore on account of the first introduction in several States of the new element under the fifteenth amendment, known as the colored vote.

New York, in the lower house of the present Congress, is represented by nineteen Republicans and twelve Democrats. We suspect that yesterday the Democrats in this State gained two or three members, and unless the rural districts have polled a pretty full vote they may gain four or five. In New Jersey, however, where the State is closely divided and sharply contested, apparently, the new colored element may turn the scale, and give the Republicans the gain of one or two Congressmen. The same may be said of Delaware, where the black voters are believed to hold the balance of power, and of Maryland, where thirty-five thousand blacks have been registered for the election. The conservatives, however, expect to gain a member or two in Alabama, where the blacks number fifty-five per cent. of the voting population, and in Tennessee the Republicans, from the extension of the franchise to the whites disfranchised in 1868, and from factious divisions, are in a pretty fair way to lose the whole delegation of eight members, which they hold unbroken in the present House. On the other hand, again, the Republicans may gain a member or two in Kentucky from the acquisition of the black element, which is supposed to be equal to forty thousand voters in the State, against a Democratic white majority of from fifty to sixty thousand.

In Missouri, where the Republican party has been split up between two factions and two tickets, they will, we think, lose two or three Congressmen, and may lose four or five. They will be doing very well to hold their own in Illinois, and very well if they escape without a break in their delegation from Michigan. From present indications the Congressional results in the rest of the eighteen States which elected their members yesterday will show no material changes. The most enthusiastic Democrats do not expect much Congressional assistance from such strong Republican States as Massachusetts, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. Looking over the whole field and giving the Democrats the full benefit of possibilities, from present appearances they cannot reduce the Republican majority in the next House of Representatives below twenty, and in the chapter of chances the dominant party may still hold a majority of thirty, thirty-five, or forty in a full house.

But the two-thirds vote, which the Republicans, so fortunately for their policy, held in the House, as well as in the Senate, during the whole term of Andy Johnson's bellicose administration, will be so far gone in the next House that the President's veto will be effective in the new Congress against measures which he does not approve. He will, with his veto, in the next Congress be more decisively than in this master of the situation, and may shape the measures of Congress to meet his own views of the domestic and foreign policy of the Government best adapted to the circumstances and the public opinion of the day. We think the country, the administration and the Republican party itself may be congratulated upon this restoration of the President to his proper position as a constitutional check upon the extravagances and loose legislation of Congress. It may be said that but for the two-thirds vote which the Republicans held in Congress during all the intractable and dangerous administration of Johnson, the late Rebel States would to this day have remained in a state of chaos, and the agitation for negro suffrage would still have been the ruling question in all our political elections, and that political confusion and financial embarrassment would have prevailed throughout the land, with no better lookout than a general collapse, bankruptcy, and repudiation.

Had the veto under Johnson been effective we might, perhaps, have had some such disastrous consequences as these; but, on the other hand, we have seen in the stupendous Congressional lobby jobs of the last four or five years that there is no limit to the rapacious legislation of an unbridled Congress with the temptations before it, for instance, of great speculative railway combinations. Henceforth, with the check of the President's veto upon such loose and reckless lobby schemes, we may confidently look also for better things. We may look also for better things in the financial measures of the next Congress, with its reduced Republican majority, than we have had from the present Congress, with its overshadowing majority. We expect that the President's annual message will again foreshadow, as in times gone by, the general legislative policy of Congress, and that the two houses will cease to consider him the mere servant appointed to sign bills and obey their commands. We expect that General Grant, with the power in his hands to bring the two houses to terms, will, on great questions, exercise it, and that he will not much longer yield to Congress the unrestricted control over his measures concerning our foreign or domestic affairs.

Yesterday's election in eighteen States has assuredly confirmed the President in the power of his constitutional check upon Congress—the veto. There is no apparent chance of a change in the dominant party in the next House of Representatives, which would be better than a reduced Republican majority for the next President; but with the veto made effective once more he will be abundantly able to shape the legislation of Congress and the course of the Republican party as he may think best for the country and the grand campaign of 1872.

THE PROSPECTS OF CUBA.

From the N. Y. Sun.

The prospects of the independence of Cuba are improving in the island itself, in Spain, and in this country.

In Cuba the patriots have opened the campaign by assuming the offensive in the Eastern, the Central, and the Western Departments, and the men there who a year ago derided the idea that the revolution would succeed, have now made up their minds that Spain can never suppress it. In the Eastern Department, Valmaseda, the invincible, is shut up in Santiago de Cuba, and the bush-rangers, as the Spaniards call the Cubans, are at the very gates of that city. In the Central district, reinforcements to the Spanish forces have indeed been received, but they are of such a nature as to be unsuitable even for garrison duty; consequently they are utterly useless for operations in the field. Bembeta is said to have gained an important victory in the Villas district, and although details of it are wanting, enough may be inferred from the confession which the Spaniards make of the loss of three officers killed and several wounded.

General Quesada is said to have landed in the Western Department, and this is partly confirmed by a requisition made by the administrator of the embargoed estate of the Messrs. Mora, La Australia, for seven hundred men to defend it. It is stated that a force of over twelve hundred armed patriots, with four pieces of artillery, was in the immediate neighborhood; but by whom this force was commanded is not positively known. It is probably in charge of Colonel Inclan, and comprises the forces of Jesus del Sol and Colonel Lopez Queralta. La Australia is close to the dividing line between the Central and Western Departments, and distant about 150 miles from Havana.

In the seaports of the island occupied by the Spaniards much dissension exists, attributable partly to difference of opinion among them as to how the war should have been carried on, partly to mutual distrust of each other as to what solution of the present dilemma each would accept, and partly to the certainty that Spain, disgusted with the opposition which the Spaniards in Cuba have shown to her authority, is at the present moment using every endeavor to sell the island to the Cubans.

In Spain the prospects of Cuba are none the less flattering; for to-day every member of the Cortes is convinced of the impolicy and impossibility of holding the island any longer. The idea so bombastically paraded in the Spanish press two years ago that "the sale of Cuba would be the sale of the honor of Spain," has given way to an ardent desire, equally indulged in by the treaty brokers in Madrid and Washington, to find a purchaser. Spain has, however, lost her market. Cuba is valueless except to Cubans, and the United States will not buy the island. All the rings and dirty intrigues for purchasing Cuba will fail. Neither General Prim nor Bancroft Davis, the bribe taker, will make any money out of it. Sidney Webster has returned from Madrid without accomplishing anything; and Nicholas Ascarate may as well be recalled. Cuba will win her independence, like her South American sisters, without purchase, and, unlike ourselves, without help from abroad.

In this country Cuba's prospects are improving, because the American people are beginning to see how their honor and their interests have for two years been sacrificed by the men whom they mistakenly placed in power. They are determined, through their representatives yesterday elected, to force the Administration to cease its course of degrading submission to Spain, and to render justice to the Cubans.

DON QUIXOTE FOR CONGRESS.

From the N. Y. World.

We may not entirely agree with our worthy Mayor that Mr. Greeley is ineligible for Congress on account of total mental derangement. But we can have no hesitation in believing that when he is astride his famous monopoly hobby the poor gentleman is as crazy as Don Quixote. Mr. Greeley bestrode his favorite Rosinante at the American Institute and delivered himself of the following titbit:—

"I tell you there is no class among us to-day so well protected by the tariff as the poor seamstress in the garret. Take off this tariff and we should be flooded with European clothing, with the contents of all the slop-shops of Europe."

The aim of Democrats, revenue reformers, and even free-traders, is to see the tariff of 1857 restored. We will now show from the official returns, page 210, the importation of clothing for the two fiscal years 1858 and 1859, as compared with the highly-favored high-tariff years of 1868 and 1869:—

Net import of clothing, less re-export, 1858	$1,257,833
Net import of clothing, less re-export, 1859	1,489,430
Total	$2,747,263

For the two years of 1868 and 1869:—

Net import of clothing, less re-export, 1868	$7,519,221
Net import of clothing, less re-export, 1869	5,895,525
Total	$13,414,746

Now, can Mr. Greeley be a sane candidate for Congress when he states that a low tariff will flood our country with foreign clothing in the face of the above official facts, which show that a crack-brain policy has flooded the United States in two high tariff years with more than five times as much foreign clothing as in 1858 and 1859?

If any other evidence were needed that the poor gentleman's brain is topsy-turvy on the tariff question, the following from his speech would be conclusive:—

"I do not anticipate the time when we can properly throw down all the barriers of protection. I say that crockery and china are not made here largely because we have never offered proper encouragement. Those arts have not demanded and received such protection as they deserve."

Here is the present duty on crockery:—

Porcelain and Parian ware, not ornamented, 45 per cent.; porcelain and Parian ware, ornamented, 50 per cent.

This duty of 45 and 50 per cent. is not considered enough protection. We would seriously advise the electors of the Sixth district to lay in a full supply of crockery before they send the tariff-crazy Mr. Greeley to represent them in Congress.

ROYAL MARRIAGES.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

The *prima facie* aspects of the proposed marriage of Lord Lorne with the Princess Louise seem to have been at last exhausted by the London press. The *Morning Post* has explained to us that the Queen has now so many grandchildren as to make it very unlikely that any Duke of Argyll will ascend the British throne and tyrannize over us as Macdonalds and Camerons were tyrannized over by many an older MacCallum More. This revives that queer jargon which Lord Palmerston was so fond of employing on similar occasions, and which seemed to proceed on the assumption that the great danger impending over our country was the failure of the dynasty, and the consequent necessity of looking out for a descendants of the Stuarts who was willing to abjure Popery. The *Times* has correctly told us that marriages of Princesses with subjects were once known in England, but have of late come to be uncommon, and has still more recently assured its readers in somewhat mysterious language that her Majesty had a great problem to solve, and has solved it satisfactorily. Finally, we should have said that the demonstrations of effusive affection in which the *Daily Telegraph* takes the lead had been all that could be wished in number and warmth, if they had not been transcended in the latter quality by the extraordinary nuptial oration which Mr. Vernon Harcourt appears to have addressed to the electors of Oxford. We have no wish to follow up these views of the subject. Nothing but good can be asserted or predicted of the proposed marriage, and of the Queen's conduct in the matter all that can be said without impertinence is that she probably acted on a balance of motives such as constantly influence ladies of lower position. It is impossible that her Majesty should not share the prejudices of her immediate predecessors in favor of the marriage of princes and princesses with persons belonging to houses conventionally regarded as sovereign. The Hanover kings of Great Britain had more of this feeling than the older English dynasties, for two reasons—first, the theory of the Divine right of kings had been gaining ground for a century before they ascended the British throne, and had tended to turn sovereigns into a separate caste; next, the German princes were much more jealous of their position than others, precisely because, dwarfed as they were by the still-revered majesty of the Empire, their situation in monarchical society was somewhat equivocal. If we suppose objections founded on these hereditary opinions to have existed, but to have been waived in favor of character, accomplishments, and a more than fair prospect of domestic happiness, we are probably very close upon the truth. There is something satisfactory in the reflection that, just when we are told to make up our minds that the direction of European political thought is passing from England to Germany, the Queen of England has done what the least among the princelings swarming at the King of Prussia's headquarters has not the moral courage so much as to dream of.

But there are certain conclusions of our contemporaries in which we cannot bring ourselves to agree. So far from thinking it desirable that the marriages of English royal personages with subjects should be contracted in any large number, we are convinced that if much multiplied they would constitute a considerable political danger. It is true that by their instrumentality a great part of the territorial wealth of the country might be drawn into the private domain of the royal family, and the question (which may be some day perplexing) of provision for a multitude of royal collaterals might lose much of its importance. But there are political possibilities which outweigh the fiscal advantage.

Let us just reflect how the British Constitution really works. The country is governed by Parliament through a committee of members of both houses, taken alternately from the two great English parties. The government is carried on far less by the direct action of Parliament in legislating and voting supplies than through the delegated agency of the ministers who form the governing committee. There is, in fact, a strong and growing tendency in Parliament to prefer government through its own nominees to direct government exercised by itself. But the Cabinet Minister, really nominated by Parliament and carrying out its pleasure, is conventionally the Minister of the Crown. The fiction has its convenience in many ways; and in complete confidence that it will always be treated as a fiction, Parliament and the British public delight in rather exaggerating than otherwise the prerogatives of the Crown, and not unfrequently employ phrases which, if taken literally, would imply that we are at the mercy of a despotism. We have before taken occasion to observe that the foreign copyists of our institutions are often misled—and sometimes disastrously misled—by this very fiction. Nor can any domestic inconvenience of greater magnitude be imagined than the accident of having the British throne occupied by a king or queen who showed a disposition to treat this class of fictions as facts or realities. Of course any attempt to impose on the country a policy of which it disapproved or an entire set of persons not to its taste may be regarded as so improbable that it would be waste of time to discuss it. The true danger is of another sort. The Sovereign might show himself not as the opponent of a parliamentary majority, but as its hesitating or reluctant or unready instrument. Such a departure from the practice of the Constitution cannot be looked upon as impossible; and, if we had a Sovereign inclined to it, it would be extremely difficult to check or correct him. The theory of the Constitution, which is very greatly at variance with the practice, would always, up to a certain point, provide him with pretexts and apologies. To these minor irregularities, which Parliament would be slow to meet with its more formidable means of control, there is nothing to oppose but the vague word "unconstitutional," of which the meaning is doubtful and the application uncertain.

What are the influences independently of individual peculiarities of character, which are likely to tempt a British sovereign into petty acts of recalcitration against the supreme control of Parliament? Not, we think, the connection of the Royal family with the reigning houses of the Continent. It is probable that every prince who marries an English princess and every princess who marries an English prince comes here carefully prepared for acquiescence in English political ideas and nervously afraid of outraging them. All over the world this country is recognized as a land of strange institutions, producing indubitably great political results by agencies which no foreigner can completely understand. The ablest foreigner we have had among us, the late Prince Consort, is said to have not felt himself quite at home to the very last in the English political atmosphere; and certainly he had one or two warnings that there was a fund of national susceptibility in store which was always in readiness to be roused by his most natural actions. The one influence which, as we think, might really tempt an English sovereign to misunderstand the part tacitly but irrevocably allotted to him is the influence of intimate connection with the great territorial families of the country. These "great governing" houses are full of bitter and sincere partisans; and, if there is no limit to the violence and unscrupulousness of English political partisanship when fully roused, there is also no limit to its meanness. If a Cabinet found petty obstructions offered to its measures, petty insolences encountered by its members, petty preferences of one man over another indulged in, the first explanation it would hit upon would be the adverse influence of the English relatives and connections of the sovereign, and the explanation in nine cases out of ten would be the true one.

We are not wholly without materials for this conclusion. The elder generation of English politicians remember that at the commencement of the present reign the influences surrounding the sovereign were exclusively those of one political party, and that the consequences showed themselves in boundless irritation and no little public danger. We have the highest of all authority—that of the royal personage principally concerned—for saying that this condition of things was unsatisfactory, and that it was only ended by the wisdom of the great Prince who shortly afterwards ruled exclusively over the royal counsels. Let us add that Sir R. Peel's sagacity never proved itself more signally than in his refusal (far from approval by his followers) to accept the famous Bed-chamber combination of great Whig ladies.

It is unnecessary to say that our remarks have no application to the now contemplated royal marriage or to any one of the great political parties. Multiplied Tory alliances are as much to be feared as multiplied Whig alliances; but occasional marriages with subjects of any aristocratic house cannot be reasonably objected to; and, indeed, there would be both folly and cruelty in their absolute prohibition. We have, however, thought it right to protest against the opinion of some of our contemporaries that the wholesale engrafting of subject scions upon the royal stock is to be applauded and encouraged mainly in the interest of the tax-payer.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ MANHOOD AND YOUTHFUL VIGOR are regained by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. 10 1 7w

☞ THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.

D. T. GAGE,
8 30 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

☞ SHATTERED CONSTITUTIONS RESTORED by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. 10 1 7w

DIVIDENDS, ETC.

☞ OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1870.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash, on or after November 20, 1870.

Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the company.

The office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 3 P. M., from November 20 to December 3, for the payment of dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

THOMAS T. FIRTH,
11 1 2m Treasurer.

☞ THE PHILADELPHIA NATIONAL BANK.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3, 1870.

The Directors have declared a Dividend of SEVEN PER CENT., payable on demand,

B. B. COMEGYS
11 4 6t Cashier.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR LIVE OAK.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
WASHINGTON, D. C., November 5, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS for the delivery of 200,000 cubic feet of Live-oak Timber, of the best quality, in each of the Navy-Yards at Charlestown, Mass., and Brooklyn, N. Y., will be received at this Bureau until the sixth (6th) day of December next.

These proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Live Oak," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

The offers may be for one or both yards, but must be for the whole quantity in each yard, and, as required by law, must be accompanied by a guarantee.

Sureties in the full estimated amount will be required to sign the contract, and, as additional and collateral security, twenty-five (25) per centum will be withheld on the amount of each delivery until the contract is satisfactorily completed.

In all the deliveries of the timber there must be a due proportion of the most difficult and crooked pieces; otherwise there will be withheld such further amount in addition to the 25 per centum as may be judged expedient to secure the public interest until such difficult portions be delivered. The remaining 75 per centum, or other proportion of each bill, when approved in triplicate by the Commandant of the yard, will be paid by such purchasing paymaster as the contractor may designate within thirty (30) days after its presentation to him.

It will be stipulated in the contract that if default be made by the parties of the first part in delivering all or any of the timber named, of the quality and at the time and place provided, then, and in that case, the contractor, and his sureties, will forfeit and pay to the United States a sum of money not exceeding twice the total amount therein agreed upon as the price to be paid in case of the actual delivery thereof, which may be recovered according to the Act of Congress in that case provided, approved March 3, 1843.

The 200,000 cubic feet to be delivered in each yard will be in the following proportions:—Say 55,000 cubic feet of pieces suitable for stems, sternposts, deadwoods, aprons, sternpost knees, keelsons, and hooks, all siding from 17 to 20 inches, and the hooks siding 14 and 16 inches. These pieces to be in the proportions in which they enter into the construction of a ship of war; conforming substantially in shape, length, and character with those heretofore received, with frames of corresponding siding, the moulds of which can be seen at any navy yard; 120,000 cubic feet of the siding of 13 and 15 inches, in about equal quantities of each, and 10,000 cubic feet of a siding of 12 inches; all these pieces being in length from 13 to 17 feet, with a natural and fair curve of from 12 to 30 inches or more in that length, and one-half the number of pieces to have from the mean to the greatest crook. Also 30,000 cubic feet of timber siding 43 and 15 inches, in length from 17 to 20 feet.

All to be sided straight and fair, and rough-hewed the moulding way to show a face of not less than two-thirds the siding, the wane being deducted in the measurement.

The timber to be cut from trees growing within 30 miles of the sea, of which satisfactory evidence will be required, and to be delivered in the respective yards at the risk and expense of the contractor, subject to the usual inspection, and to the entire approval of the Commandant of the yard.

The whole quantity to be delivered within two years from the date of the contract.

Satisfactory evidence must be presented with each proposal that the parties either have the timber or are acquainted with the subject, and have the facility to procure it.

In addition to the above, separate "Sealed Proposals" will be received at the same time, on the same terms and conditions and similarly endorsed, from persons having the timber on hand already cut, for the delivery in each of the navy yards at Charlestown and Brooklyn, of from 5 to 50,000 cubic feet of Live-oak, the principal pieces siding 14 to 17 inches, the remaining portion 12 and 13 inches; the principal pieces and crooked timber being in the same proportion to the quantity offered as that specified in the first case, with the same lengths and crooks.

The whole amount contracted for in this case must be delivered on or before the 1st February, 1871.

The Department reserves the right to reject any and all bids for any timber under this advertisement if considered not to the interest of the Government to accept them, and to require satisfactory evidence that bids are *bona fide* in all respects, and are made by responsible persons.

FORM OF OFFER.

(*Which, if from a firm, must be signed by all the members.*)

I (or we), of ——, in the State of ——, hereby agree to furnish and deliver in the United States Navy Yard at ——, —— thousand cubic feet of Live-oak timber, in conformity with the advertisement of the Bureau of Construction and Repair of the date of November 5, 1870, viz.:—

..... cubic feet, suitable for principal pieces, at $—— per foot.....	$.....
..... cubic feet, curved timber, at $—— per foot.....	.....
..... cubic feet timber, at $—— per ft.	.....
..... Total quantity. Total value..	.....

(*The total value to be likewise written in full.*)

Should *my (or our)* offer be accepted, *I (or we)* request to be addressed at ——, and the contract sent to the Purchasing Paymaster of the Naval Station at —— for signature and certificate.

Date ——.

[Signature), A. B.
C. D.

Witness:

——,

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

The undersigned ——, of ——, in the State of ——, and ——, of ——, in the State of ——, hereby guarantee that, in case the foregoing bid of —— is accepted, *he (or they)* will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the post office named, or by the Paymaster of the Naval Station designated, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties; and in case said —— shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.

Date ——.

[Signatures] C. D.
E. F.

Witness:

——,

Each of the guarantors must be certified by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which the parties are assessed. 11 7 1awtw

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. ARMY.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 25, 1870.

Sealed Proposals, in triplicate, will be received at this Office up to 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, the 28th day of November, 1870, for the erection of a building of wood (officers' quarters) at Fort McHenry, Md., according to plans and specifications which can be seen at this Office, Depot Quartermaster's Office, Washington, D. C., and office of Captain C. A. Alligood, Acting Assistant Quartermaster, Baltimore, Md.

The right is reserved to reject any and all bids not considered to the interest of the public service.

The envelope to be endorsed "Proposal for Building at Fort McHenry, Md.," and addressed to the undersigned.

HENRY C. HODGES,
Major and Quartermaster U. S. A.,
Chf. Qr. Mr. 3d Qr. Mrs. District,
10 28 Dept. of the East.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR THE ERECTION OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE ERECTION OF THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS,
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3, 1870.

Proposals will be received at the Office of the President of the Commission, No. 129 S. SEVENTH Street, until November 30, 1870, for items *one, two,* and *three,* and until December 31, 1870, for the balance of the schedule, for the following materials and labor:—

1. For carefully removing the iron railings and stone base from the four inclosures at Broad and Market streets, and depositing the same in order upon such portions of the adjacent grounds as the Commissioners may select.
2. For removing the trees and clearing the ground.
3. For the lumber and labor for the erection of a board fence twelve (12) feet in height, with gates to inclose the space occupied by Penn Squares, per lineal foot, complete.
4. For excavations for cellars, drains, ducts, foundations, etc., per cubic yard.
5. For concrete foundtions, per cubic foot.
6. For foundation stone, several kinds, laid per perch of twenty-five feet, measured in the walls.
7. For hard bricks per thousand, delivered at Broad and Market street during the year 1871.
8. For undressed granite per cubic foot, specifying the kind.
9. For undressed marble per cubic foot, specifying the kind.
10. For rolled iron beams (several sizes), per lineal yard of given weight.

The Commissioners reserve to themselves the right to reject any or all of the proposals.

Further information can be obtained by applying to the President of the Board, or to the Architect, John McArthur, Jr., at his office, No. 205 S. SIXTH Street.

By order of the Commission.

JOHN RICE, President.
CHAS. R. ROBERTS, Secretary. 11 5

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES—U. S. NAVY PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 425 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 4, 1870.

Sealed Proposals, endorsed "Proposals for Supplies," will be received at this Office, until 12 o'clock M., on SATURDAY, Nov. 12 for furnishing the United States Navy Department with the following articles, to be of the best quality, and subject to inspection by the Inspecting Officer in the Philadelphia Navy Yard, where they must be delivered, when required, free of expense to the Government, for which security must be given:—

FOR BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.

Shafting, Pulleys, Couplings, Hangers, and Collars, specifications of which will be furnished on application to the Naval Constructor, Navy Yard.

FOR BUREAU OF ORDNANCE.

100 Brass Padlocks.
4 Jack Screws for heavy pivot guns.

For full particulars, time of delivery, etc., apply at ORDNANCE OFFICE, Navy Yard.

Blank forms for proposals will be furnished at this office.

A. W. RUSSELL,
11 4 Paymaster U. S. Navy.

LUMBER.

1870 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1870

1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1870

1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1870

1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1870

1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1870

1870 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS, HICKORY. 1870

1870 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1870

1870 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1870

1870 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1870

MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
11 5 No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.
1 COMMON BOARDS.
1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS.
WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS.
YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 1½ SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES.
HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES.
PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY,

Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ,
5 31 3m No. 1715 RIDGE Avenue, north of Poplar St.

United States Builders' Mill,
FIFTEENTH Street, Below Market.

ESLER & BROTHER,
PROPRIETORS.

Wood Mouldings, Brackets and General Turning Work, Hand-rail Balusters and Newel Posts. (9 1 3m
A LARGE ASSORTMENT ALWAYS ON HAND.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

R. R. THOMAS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Doors, Blinds, Sash, Shutters
WINDOW FRAMES, ETC.,
N. W. CORNER OF
EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets

FURNACES.

Established in 1835.

Invariably the greatest success over all competition whenever and wherever exhibited or used in the UNITED STATES.

CHARLES WILLIAMS'
Patent Golden Eagle Furnaces,

Acknowledged by the leading Architects and Builders to be the most powerful and durable Furnaces offered, and the most prompt, systematic, and largest house in line of business.

HEAVY REDUCTION IN PRICES,

and only first-class work turned out.

Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

N. B.—SEND FOR BOOK OF FACTS ON HEAT AND VENTILATION. 6 22 4m

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PURE RYE WHISKIES,
IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 8 13 3m

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS and Manufacturers of Cocoa and Ticking, etc., No. 22 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. wfm

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The Reading Railroad enters upon the possession of the P. G. & N. R. R. on December 1, according to the terms of the lease.

—A Republican caucus was held yesterday, composed of the members of Select and Common Council, assembled in joint convention for the nomination of city directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and a port warden to take the place of S. Vaughan Merrick, deceased. The following were nominated as the directors of the Pennsylvania Central:—Alexander M. Fox, G. Morrison and William Anspach. As port warden, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Merrick, Franklin Fell received the nomination. The caucus then adjourned.

—At the opening session of the National Convention of Architects, held yesterday afternoon, the reports of the Board of Trustees, the Treasurer's report, the report of the Committee of Examinations, and on Library and Publications, were read, and Messrs. Samuel Sloan, Napoleon LeBrun, and A. J. Bloor were appointed a committee to audit the Treasurer's report. The special report of the Board of Trustees on "Competition" was taken up for consideration, being first read by the Secretary. The schedule of terms regulating open and close competitions for architectural works, proposed by the Board of Trustees to be adopted by the convention, was then considered by sections and adopted, with some amendments. After the transaction of some other unimportant business, the convention adjourned until this morning at 11 o'clock.

Domestic Affairs

—Gold closed yesterday at 110⅝.

—Rain has been falling during the past two days throughout the Pacific coast.

—A snow storm occurred at Salt Lake City on Sunday night, and snow fell yesterday.

—Judge Fisher has resigned the Commissionership of Patents. The position was offered to William Bakewell, of Pittsburg, and accepted by him, but his appointment, for some reason, is withheld.

—The Archbishop and the bishops of New York have addressed a letter to the Pope expressive of their sympathy in his troubles, and protesting against the injustice of depriving him of his temporal power.

—A German named Rudolph Dryer delivered himself up to the police authorities of New York yesterday, claiming to be the Nathan murderer. No faith is placed in his statement, and he is regarded as insane.

PUBLIC CHOOLS.

Meeting of the Board of Public Schools.

Yesterday afternoon the Board of Public Education held a meeting at their rooms, Sixth and Adelphi streets, M. Hall Stanton in the chair.

The following among other communications were received and referred:

From the Twenty-fifth Sectional Board, stating that the new school house in that section had been named the Henry W. Halliwell. The Board confirmed the name by a vote of 14 yeas to 9 nays.

The Second section notified the Board that the Washington school house has been named the Warren, and the new school house the Washington.

The Twelfth section asked that the name of the new school house on Noble street, below Sixth, be changed from the E. M. Paxson to the Lafayette. Laid on the table.

A communication from a gentleman formerly living in New York, now a resident of this city, asking that his daughter, who is now a pupil at the New York Normal School, be admitted to the Girls' Normal School of this city. Referred to the Committee on the Girls' High School, with power to act.

When the report of the Committee on Accounts was being read Mr. Elkin rose in his place and objected to the payment of the bill for furnishing "Lawrence's Model Speaker." He had ascertained that the book could be had from several of the leading booksellers at $12 per dozen, while the committee had paid Eldridge & Bro., the publishers, $14·40. He denounced such a transaction, and asked for information on the subject.

Mr. Ridings, the chairman of the committee, stated that there was but a single bidder for furnishing the books, and the contract had to be so awarded, notwithstanding the committee were satisfied that the figure was too high.

Mr. Elkins then offered the following:—

Resolved, That the Committee on Supplies be directed to inform Eldridge & Bro., the publishers of "Lawrence's Model Speaker," that the Board of Education will not pay a higher price for the said book than the same is supplied to the bookseller.

Mr. Hoffmann stated that the advertisement was inserted in five different papers three times each. He favored the appointment of a committee to investigate the matter.

Mr. Nebinger strongly censured Messrs. Eldridge & Bro. for imposing upon the board, and wanted a special committee appointed to investigate into the action of the Committee on Supplies.

Mr. Ridings offered a resolution to that effect. It was passed, and the committee was requested to report at the next meeting.

The Committee on Secondary and Grammar Schools handed in a report setting forth that the attendance at the night schools and the artisan school far exceeded that of last year, and the scholars evince great interest in their studies.

The Special Committee on Compulsory Education presented a report to the effect that they endeavored to get the bill they had prepared before the Legislature, but had not met with success. The report speaks of the necessity of such an act and urges its passage.

The report was ordered to be printed for distribution among the members of the Legislature. Adjourned.

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

LIST OF THE MEMBERS ELECTED IN THE STATES THAT VOTED YESTERDAY.

Elections came off in eighteen States yesterday:—Alabama, Delaware, Florida, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New York, New Jersey, Nevada, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Virginia, and Wisconsin. Altogether these elections embraced one hundred and twenty-six members of Congress, which, together with the ninety-seven members of Congress elected in September and October, settles the political complexion of the Forty-second Congress. From our returns, we believe the following to be as nearly as possible an accurate list of the members elected:—

ALABAMA.

1. B. L. Turner.	4. *Charles Hays.
2. *C. W. Buckley.	5. **P. M. Doz.*
3. B. W. Norris.	6. J. H. Sloss.

MICHIGAN.

1. Henry Waldron.	4. *Thomas W. Ferry.
2. *Wm. L. Stoughton.	5. *Omar D. Conger.
3. *Austin Blair.	6. John F. Driggs.

MINNESOTA.

1. **Erastus Wells.*	6. George Smith.
2. *G. A. Finkelnburg.	7. T. C. Parker.
3. **J. R. McCormick.*	8. J. G. Blair.
4. H. E. Havens.	9. *Andrew King.*
5. *S. S. Burdett.	

NEVADA.

1. *Thomas Fitch.

NEW JERSEY.

1. J. W. Hazleton.	4. *John Hill.
2. William A. Newell.	5. George A. Halsey.
3. **John T. Bird.*	

RHODE ISLAND.

1. *Nicholas Van Wyck.* | 2. J. M. Pendleton.

ILLINOIS.

At large.....John A. Logan.

1. C. B. Farwell.	8. *Jonathan Merriam.
2. *J. F. Farnsworth.	9. **T. W. McNeely.*
3. *H. C. Burchard.	10. *E. L. Rice.*
4. *J. B. Hawley.	11. **S. S. Marshall.*
5. *E. B. Ingersoll.	12. *John B. Hay.
6. *B. C. Cook.	13. **J. M. Crebs.*
7. *J. H. Moore.	

KANSAS.

1. D. P. Lowe.

KENTUCKY.

1. *Edward Crossland.*	6. *Wm. E. Archer.*
2. *H. F. McHenry.*	7. *J. B. Beck.*
3. —*Lewis.*	8. H. M. Finley.
4. *Wm. B. Reed.*	9. **J. M. Rice.*
5. **Boyd Winchester.*	

MASSACHUSETTS.

1. *James Buffinton.	6. *Nathan'l P. Banks.
2. *Oakes Ames.	7. *George M. Brooks.
3. *Ginery Twichell.	8. *George F. Hoar.
4. *Samuel Hooper.	9. *Wm. D. Washburn.
5. *Benj. F. Butler.	10. *Henry L. Dawes.

VIRGINIA.

1. W. W. Douglass.	5. *R. T. W. Duke.*
2. *J. H. Platt.	6. *J. T. Harris.*
3. *Charles H. Porter.	7. *Lewis McKenzie.
4. *Wm. L. Owen.*	8. *William Terry.*

MARYLAND.

1. **Samuel Hambleton.*	4. *John Ritchie.*
2. **Stevenson Archer.*	5. *Wm. M. Merrick.*
3. **Thomas Swann.*	

NEW YORK.

1. *Dwight Townsend.*	17. *Wm. A. Wheeler.
2. *T. W. Kinsella.*	18. James M. Marvin.
3. **H. W. Slocum.*	19. Elizur H. Prindle.
4. *M. McMahon, Ind.*	20. Clinton L. Merriam.
5. *W. R. Roberts.*	21. Ellis H. Roberts.
6. **S. S. Cox.*	22. Wm. E. Lansing.
7. *Smith Ely, Jr.*	23. R. Holland Duell.
8. **James Brooks.*	24. John E. Seeley.
9. **Fernando Wood.*	25. Wm. H. Lamport.
10. **C. N. Potter.*	26. Thomas C. Platt.
11. **W. C. N. Sherman.*	27. Horace B. Smith.
12. *John H. Ketchum.	28. Freeman Clarke.
13. *J. H. Tuthill.*	29. Seth Wakeman.
14. *Eli Perry.*	30. Lyman K. Bass.
15. *J. W. Palmer.*	31. Walter L. Sessions.
16. Andrew Williams.	

WISCONSIN.

1. Wm. Penn Lyon.	4. J. A. Watreus.
2. Gerry W. Hazleton.	5. *Philetus Sawyer.
3. J. Allen Barber.	6. J. M. Rusc.

FLORIDA.

1. J. T. Walls.

TENNESSEE.

1. *R. R. Butler.	5. **E. I. Golladay.*
2. *Horace Maynard.	6. †*Bailie Peyton.*
3. †*A. E. Garrett.*	7. †*R. P. Caldwell.*
4. †*J. M. Bright.*	8. W. W. Vaughn.

†Probably elected.

The following table will show the probable complexion of the delegation of these States in the Forty-second Congress, together with that of the Forty-first, by way of comparison:—

	41ST CONGRESS.		42D CONGRESS.	
	Rep.	*Dem.*	*Rep.*	*Dem.*
Alabama	4	2	4	2
Delaware	0	1	0	1
Florida	1	0	1	0
Illinois	10	4	10	4
Kansas	1	0	1	0
Kentucky	0	9	1	8
Maryland	0	5	0	5
Massachusetts	10	0	10	0
Michigan	6	0	6	0
Minnesota	1	1	2	0
Missouri	7	2	5	4
Nevada	1	0	1	0
New Jersey	2	3	4	1
New York	19	12	17	14
Rhode Island	2	0	1	1
Tennessee	8	0	2	6
Virginia	3	5	4	4
Wisconsin	5	1	6	0
	75	50		

There have been already elected 242 members of the Forty-second Congress of which the Republicans have probably elected 140 and the Democrats 82. The States yet to vote will elect 21 members, which will not, however, materially alter the result.

THE REVISION OF THE STATE CONSTITUTION.

Senator Connell's Bill Providing for a Constitutional Convention—A Plan to Secure a Representation of the Minority.

The following bill providing for a convention to revise the State Constitution has been prepared by Senator Connell, and will be presented by him so soon as the Legislature meets:—

An Act to provide for a Convention to revise the Constitution of the State of Pennsylvania.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the qualified voters of this Commonwealth shall, on the first Tuesday of June next, at the usual places for holding elections, decide whether or not a convention shall be held for the purpose of revising the Constitution of this State. Each voter shall deposit a written or printed ticket labelled "Convention," and containing upon the inside either the words "For a Convention" or "Against a Convention," and the election officers shall make a true return of the votes so cast in the same manner as the vote cast for Governor is now required to be returned by law; and on or before the first Tuesday of July next the Governor shall make proclamation of the result of said election, viz., whether a majority of the votes cast have been for a convention or against a convention, and if a majority of the votes cast have been for a convention, the Governor shall also certify in his proclamation the names of the persons elected members of the convention, as hereinafter provided. The members of the convention elected on the first Tuesday of June, as herein provided, shall meet in the hall of the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, on the first Tuesday of September next; but in case a majority of the votes cast shall be against a convention, then no convention shall be held, and the election for members thereof shall be void and of no effect. The said election shall be governed by such laws as are applicable to general elections held in this State.

Section 2. The said convention shall be composed of one hundred and thirty-five members, elected in such manner as to give the minority party in every part of the State a representation in the convention. Thirty-two members shall be elected on a general ticket from the state at large, and one hundred and four members from districts as hereinafter specified, all of whom shall be elected at the said special election to be held on the first Tuesday of June next.

Section 3. The qualified voters of the State shall at the said election elect thirty-two persons members to large of said convention; each voter shall deposit a printed or written ticket labelled "*members at large of convention,*" which shall contain the names of sixteen persons only; and the thirty-two persons having the highest number of votes shall be declared elected, and the election officers shall make a true return of the votes so cast in the same manner as the vote for Governor is now required to be returned by law.

Section 4. The members of the said convention elected from the several districts hereafter mentioned shall be voted for on tickets labelled "*District members of Convention.*"

Section 5. The qualified voters of the city of Philadelphia shall elect eighteen members of said convention in the following manner:—The qualified voters of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Seventh, Eighth, and Twenty-sixth wards, which shall constitute the First Convention district, shall elect five members; each voter shall vote for three persons, and the five persons having the highest number of votes shall be declared elected.

The qualified voters of the Sixth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, and Eighteenth wards, which shall constitute the Second Convention district, shall elect seven members; each voter shall vote for five persons, and the seven persons having the highest number of votes shall be declared elected.

The qualified voters of the Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-seventh, and Twenty-eighth wards, which shall constitute the Third Convention district, shall elect six members; each voter shall vote for four persons, and the six persons having the highest number of votes shall be declared elected.

Section 6. The qualified voters of the other counties of the State shall elect eighty-three members of said convention, in the following manner:—

The qualified voters of each of the following Senatorial districts, as constuted by the apportionment of 1864, viz:—

Eighth (Berks),
Ninth (Schuylkill),
Tenth (Carbon, Monroe, Pike, and Wayne),
Eleventh (Bradford, Susquehanna, and Wyoming),
Thirteenth (Tioga, Potter, McKean, and Clinton),
Fifteenth (Northumberland, Columbia, and Montour),
Sixteenth (Dauphin and Lebanon),
Eighteenth (York and Cumberland),
Nineteenth (Adams and Franklin),
Twenty-second (Cambria, Indiana, and Jefferson),
Twenty-sixth (Washington and Beaver),
Twenty-seventh (Lawrence, Butler, and Armstrong), and
Twenty-eighth (Mercer, Venango, and Warren),

shall elect three members; each voter shall vote for two persons, and the three persons having the highest number of votes shall be declared elected.

The qualified voters of the Fifth Senatorial District (*Chester, Delaware, and Montgomery*) shall elect six members; each voter shall vote for four persons, and the six persons having the highest number of votes shall be declared elected.

The qualified voters of the *Twenty-first Senatorial District* (Blair, Centre, Huntingdon, Mifflin, Juniata, and Perry) shall elect five members; each voter shall vote for three persons, and the five persons having the highest vote shall be declared elected.

The qualified voters of each of the following Senatorial districts, viz.:—

Seventh (Lehigh and Northampton),
Twelfth (Luzerne),
Seventeenth (Lancaster),
Twenty-fourth (Westmoreland, Fayette, and Greene), and
Twenty-ninth (Crawford and Erie), shall elect four members; each voter shall vote for three persons, and the four persons having the highest number of votes shall be declared to be elected.

The qualified voters of each of the following Senatorial districts, viz.:—

Sixth (Bucks),
Fourteenth (Lycoming, Union, and Snyder),
Twentieth (Bedford, Somerset, and Fulton), and
Twenty-third (Clearfield, Clarion, Cameron, Forest, and Elk) shall elect two members; each voter shall vote for one person, and the two persons having the highest number of votes shall be declared elected.

The qualified voters of the Twenty-fifth Senatorial district (Allegheny) shall elect seven members; each voter shall vote for five persons, and the seven persons having the highest number of votes shall be declared elected.

Section 7. It shall be the duty of the sheriffs of the several counties of this Commonwealth to give notice, by proclamation in the usual manner, of the time of holding said election, stating its object and the number of persons to be voted for in the several districts herein provided.

Section 8. The return judges of the city of Philadelphia shall meet at the State House at 10 o'clock A. M. on Thursday following said election, and the return judges in the other counties in the State shall meet on Thursday at the several places designated by law for the meeting of return judges in case of the election of Senators.

Section 9. The said convention shall have authority to appoint such subordinate officers, not exceeding ten, and to adopt such rules as may be necessary, and to provide for such printing as may be necessary for the transaction of its business; but no record of the debates in said convention shall be published at the expense of the State.

Section 10. The said convention shall determine in what manner the proposed amendments to the Constitution shall be submitted to the people, whether as a whole or in separate propositions.

Section 11. The compensation of the members of the convention shall be twelve dollars per day for every day while in actual session, and the usual mileage allowed members of the House of Representatives, and the compensation of the officers of said convention shall be the same as is allowed by law to similar officers of the Senate and House of Representatives. The compensation of the members of the convention and its officers and expenses shall be paid by the State Treasurer upon warrants drawn by the President of the convention and attested by the Clerk.

Section 12. The said convention shall adjourn *sine die* on or before the first day of May, A. D. 1872, and the Governor shall thereupon immediately cause the amendments proposed by the convention to be published in at least one newspaper in every county of the State for the space of one month; and at a special election to be held on the first Tuesday of June, 1872, the qualified voters of the State shall decide, in the manner and form provided by the convention, whether the said amendments shall be adopted or rejected. The vote so cast shall be returned in the same manner as the vote for Governor is now required by law to be returned; and on or before the first day of July following the Governor shall make proclamation of the votes cast for and against said amendments, and if it shall appear that said amendments, or any portion of them, have been adopted by a majority of the votes cast, the same shall become a part of the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

THE WAR.

LAST NIGHT'S DESPATCHES.

BATTLES ABOUT PARIS—REPORTED FRENCH VICTORIES—A GENERAL ENGAGEMENT AT NEW ORLEANS—RESULT NOT YET KNOWN—GARIBALDI TAKES THE OFFENSIVE.

LONDON, Nov. 8.

King William has issued an order that no person whatever will hereafter be allowed to enter or leave Paris.

Five balloon passengers have just been captured, and will be court-martialed for a violation of orders.

Vicomte D'Alzac, formerly French consul at Philadelphia, has been appointed consul-general of France at London.

A dispatch from Tours, dated nine o'clock this morning, says, last night a Prussian column, with two batteries and 1500 cavalry, attacked the outposts of the army of the Loire at Poisey and Laurent des Bois. The French, reinforced, drove them beyond Valliere. The Prussians left their dead and wounded on the field, and we took sixty-four prisoners. Our loss was four killed and 31 wounded.

Particulars of the siege of New Breisach show that Fort Mortier was destroyed by the bombardment on the 6th, and the French batteries defending the town were dismounted. The French commander discontinued firing on Alt Breisach, which was occupied by the Prussians.

The French blockading fleet, consisting of seven iron-clads and four corvettes, is north of Heligoland.

LONDON, Nov. 8, 10 P. M.—The town of Verdun has capitulated to the Prussians.

Generals Frossard and Jarvias have selected Frankfort as a place of residence during their detention in Germany.

The project of summoning the North German Parliament to meet at Versailles is taking shape, and will probably be carried into effect.

A dispatch from Calcutta announces the safe return of the Viceroy of India to that city.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—[Special to the New York Tribune.]—A correspondent of the Tribune at Blois, November 4, says: the headquarters of the army of Loire will probably soon arrive here. Daurelles is exceedingly unpopular with his men. He has shot 113 men in one month, and the officers and men threaten to shoot him, if possible, in the first battle. The headquarters of the 16th corps is still at Marchanoir. Troops are echeloned by divisions from the forest of Marchenoir to Mer, where the headquarters of the 15th corps are established. The 17th corps is forming. Discipline and watchfulness, though defective, is much better than it was in the army under McMahon. Outpost and vidette service seems to be well done.

The correspondent of the Tribune with Garibaldi telegraphs from Dole, Nov. 7, as follows:

Garibaldi has issued the following address to the Italian battalions now under him:

"Soldiers! We meet again. You are young and vigorous; I am old and infirm, but still steadfast to my principles. We fight for a republic, universal as well as French. I rejoice to lead once more my old soldiers. Remember that to you is confided the honor of Italy. You have fought the battles of the fatherland. I hope to be worthy of you."

The battalions responded with cheers for a universal and French republic and for Garibaldi. We leave Dole to-morrow to advance.

FLORENCE, Nov. 8.—Thiers has written a letter to his Holiness at Rome, assuring him that the great powers of Europe will consider his case at the coming Congress, and a position worthy of God's vicegerent will be provided for him. The King will officially enter Rome after the national elections. Preparations are actively making in all the provinces for the elections, which will occur on the 30th inst.

Signor Broglie, chairman of the special committee on the subject, has made a report to the Senate, recommending that Rome be not made the capital of Italy until after the decease of the present Pope.

ROME, Nov. 4.—[Special to the New York Herald.]—The grand festival of San Carlo to-day fell flat like that of All Saints Day last Tuesday. The splendid ceremonies customary on such days were omitted. The Pope celebrated Mass and addressed a few words to the congregation, assuring them at the close of his allocution that the present order of things will soon come to an end, and the new year would be signalized by the triumph of the Apostolic cause.

Very large amounts of money are reaching the Holy Father daily, to prevent his acceptance of another monthly stipend of 229,000 francs offered him by the Italian government for his civil list.

A foreign lady of distinction just arrived at Rome has brought a fortune as an offering to his Holiness. Twenty thousand francs were received from the English Catholic committee. An address, drawn up by Signora Luchesi Palli and two thousand others, was presented him, with a large donation. Another address, signed by a still larger number of ladies, accompanied by a princely gift, was presented. Its tenor is as follows:

"Most blessed father, now that your Holiness is imitating the Son of God in His dolorous passion, allow us to imitate pious women in presenting ourselves at your feet and offering you what little support we can with our tears and prayers and our slender gifts. Let us hope that as those same pious women were the first to rejoice over Jesus arisen, so we may soon be the first to show forth our joy in the day of your triumph. Let your apostolic benediction be the pledge of this hope."

VERSAILLES, Nov. 5.—General Trusnow reported to the Prussian headquarters here yesterday that his division had repulsed the franc-tireurs in several engagements on the 2d inst, between Colmar and Belfort. He reports, also, the occurrence of several skirmishes at Rougemont and Petitmagny between the Prussians and Gardes Mobiles, in which the French lost five officers and one hundred and three men.

The French fortress of Belfort was evacuated on Thursday, 3d inst. Communication with General Werder has been re-established.

TOURS, Nov. 8.—A dispatch from the army of the Loire reports a series of successful engagements yesterday. At Poisey and St. Laurent des Bois two battalions of Prussians, supported by 1500 cavalry and ten pieces of artillery, attacked the French advanced posts. After a combat of two hours, as the French cavalry appeared to be surrounding them, the Prussians retreated, leaving two officers and fifty men killed, and seventy prisoners in our hands.

Dispatches from Rouen report successes for the French arms at several points in that quarter.

TOURS, Nov. 8, evening.—A general battle was fought to-day near Orleans. All the ambulances here have been sent to the front. No news has yet arrived of the result of the fighting.

Thiers is expected to arrive here to-morrow.

A balloon under the direction of Ussandier started on Sunday, from the neighborhood of Rouen, for Paris, with a fair wind.

The Paris *Journal Officiel*, of the 6th says, of the three armies into which the combatants in Paris have been divided, two are intended for service outside the walls. One is under the command of General Clement Thomas, and the other under General Buchot. The army of the latter is composed of three corps d'armee, commanded respectfully by Generals Vinoy, Renault and D'Exea. The third army will be under the special command of General Trochu, who, at the same time, is commander in chief of all the armies.

The *Journal* contains a note from General Trochu, explaining the inaction of General Schmitz, during the disorder of the 31st ult. Trochu states that he had given orders that the National Guard should alone interfere to preserve order, hence the regular troops were not called upon.

A report has been received from Rheims that the Prussian Governor General of Lorraine announces that the families of all male citizens absent from their homes after a certain date will be fined fifty francs per day, as long as such absence continues.

The Prussians continue to force the most eminent citizens living on railway lines to ride upon the locomotives, the object being to prevent accidents to the trains. The barbarity of the invaders increases in proportion to the resistance of the population to their cruel requisitions. Many acts of extreme ferocity are reported.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES..... 6·40 | MOON SETS..... 5·53
SUN SETS..... 4·48 | HIGH WATER..... 1·53

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

WASH. BUTCHER, ISRAEL W. MORRIS, JAMES DOUGHERTY, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Guiding Star	Havre	New York	Sept. 17
Denmark	Havre	New York	Sept. 27
C. of Mexico	Vera Cruz	New York	Sept. 27
C. of Manch'r	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 3
Calabria	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 5
Nebraska	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 7
Pennsylvania	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 8
Dorian	Marseilles	New York	Oct. 14
Britannia	Glasgow	New York	Oct. 15
C. of Dublin	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 17
Europa	Glasgow	New York	Oct. 22
The Queen	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 22
City of Cork	Liverpool	New York v. H.	Oct. 22
Caledonia	Glasgow	New York	Oct. 23

FOR EUROPE.

Batavia	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 12
Lafayette	New York	Havre	Nov. 12
Queen	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 13
Europa	New York	Glasgow	Nov. 13
City of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 13
Pennsylvania	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 13
Deutschland	New York	Bremen	Nov. 14
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool v. H.	Nov. 15
C. of Cork	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 15
Acadia	New York	Glasgow	Nov. 16
Nevada	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 16
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 19
Dorian	New York	Bremen	Nov. 19
Caledonia	New York	Glasgow	Nov. 19
Colorado	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 23
Ville de Paris	New York	Havre	Nov. 24
[illegible] of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 26
[illegible]dia	New York	Glasgow	Nov. 26

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

[illegible]souri	New York	Havana	Nov. 10
[illegible] Francisco	New York	Bermuda	Nov. 10
[illegible]couls	New York	New Orleans	Nov. 12
[illegible]ther	Philadelphia	Savannah	Nov. 12
[illegible]mire	Philadelphia	Charleston	Nov. 12
[illegible]ta	Philadelphia	New Orleans	Nov. 15
[illegible]yerman	Philadelphia	Charleston	Nov. 19
[illegible]r	Philadelphia	Wilm'gton, N.C.	Nov. 19

[illegible]is are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamer William P. Clyde, Sherwood, New York, John F. Ohl.
Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Str W. Whilldin, Riggins, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Schr E. D. Endicott, Endicott, Georgetown, D. C., Walter Donaldson & Co.
Schr Izetta, Smith, Boston, do.
Schr H. L. Slaight, Willitts, Providence, do.
Schr S. McDevitt, McDevitt, Washington, do.
Schr John Stroup, Crawford, Alexandria, do.
Tug Hudson, Nicholson, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Com. H. A. Adams, Fenton, 54 hours from Norfolk, with lumber to captain.
Steamer Anthracite, Green, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Beverly, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer D. Utley, Davis, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Br. bark Carrier Dove, Saunders, 56 days from Liverpool, with salt to Alex. Kerr & Bro.
Brig Redowa, Salter, from Sombrero, with guano to Moro Phillips.
Schr E. D. Finney, McQuillen, fm St. Marys, Ga., via Charleston, with lumber to T. P. Galvin & Co.—vessel to Knight & Sons.
Schr J. H. Perry, Kelly, 3 days from New Bedford, with oil.
Schr Samuel C. Hart, Kelly, 7 days from Bath, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Schr Ann Rambo, Price, 4 days from Greensboro', with railroad ties to Knight & Sons.
Schr J. M. Broomall, Douglass, 5 days from Boston, with mdse. to Chas. Haslam & Co.
Schr White Squall, Brannock, 5 days fm Kinsale, Va., with mdse. to W. T. Conquest.
Schr Lottie, Taylor, 8 days from Boston, with mdse. to B. W. Cloud.
Schr Henry Hobart, Benton, 4 days from Providence, R. I., to Charles Mershon.
Schr M. M. Merriman, Babbitt, 4 days from Taunton, with mdse. to Charles Mershon.
Schr Ella F. Crowell, 5 days from Provincetown, with fish to Calvin S. Crowell & Co.
Schr General Grant, Colburn, 5 days from Norfolk, with shingles to Collins & Co.
Schr Sewell, Betts, 2 days from Indian River, with lumber to Collins & Co.
Schr Ettie Hall, Maxon, 1 day fm Frederica, Del., with wood to W. T. Conquest.
Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug G. B. Hutchings, Davis, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, Nov. 8.—Eight barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, Nov. 8.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—

Charles French, San Jacinto, J. S. Pierce, Dan Robinson, H. C. Leroy, Goddess of Liberty, Major O'Reilly, and Ella, all with coal, for New York.

Ellen, with coal, for New York.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, Nov. 8.—The Estelle, with coal, for Baltimore, and N. S. Barton, with salt, for New York, left last night.

Mary and Emma, with coal, for Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and 18 regular barges, light, for Baltimore, left this port yesterday.

L. S. C.

(*By Telegraph.*)

LEWES, Del., Nov. 8—A. M.—The Howard reports passing in, brigs John Welsh, Jr., fm Havana; Annie M. Knight, from Portland; and Delmonte Locke, from Bangor.

All vessels reported here yesterday going to sea.

Schr Lorene, from New York for Galveston, put in here for repairs and proceeded yesterday.

Seven schooners in the harbor.

Wind S.; fresh. Thermometer, 62.

MEMORANDA.

Br. steamer Nevada, Green, from Liverpool Oct. 26 and Queenstown 27th, at New York yesterday, with 380 passengers. Nov. 3, at 10 A. M., lat. 47 46, long. 45 45, exchanged signals with steamer Italy, for Liverpool; 5th, at 1·40 P. M., passed steamer Minnesota, for Liverpool.

Br. steamer Tripoli, Sowerby, for Liverpool via New York, cleared at Boston 5th inst.

Fr. steamer Periere, from New York for Havre, at Brest yesterday.

N. G. steamer Silesia, Trautman, from New York, at Hamburg 5th inst.

Steamer Australia, from New York for Glasgow, passed Londonderry yesterday.

Steamer City of Cork, Allen, for Halifax, Boston, and New York, sailed from Liverpool 22d ult.

Steamer The Queen, Thompson, for New York, sailed from Liverpool 25th ult.

Steamers Manhattan, from New York, and Sea Gull, from Baltimore, at Charleston yesterday.

Steamer San Jacinto, fm New York, at Savannah yesterday.

Steamers Charleston, for New York, and Maryland, for Baltimore, sailed from Charleston yesterday.

Steamer St. Louis, Whitehead, from New Orleans, at New York yesterday.

Steamer Western Metropolis, Quick, for New York, sailed from New Orleans 6th inst.

Steamers Leo, Dearborn, and Gen. Meade, Sampson, from New York, at New Orleans 7th inst.

Steamer Rattlesnake, Winnett, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 8th inst.

Steamers Wyoming, Teal, and Leopard, Hughes, for Philadelphia, cleared at Savannah yesterday.

Steamer Empire, Holmes, for Philadelphia, sailed from Charleston yesterday.

Steamer Roman, Baker, hence, at Boston 7th inst.

Steamer Tonawanda, Barrett, hence, at Savannah yesterday.

Steamer Regulator, Brooks, hence, at Wilmington, N. C., 7th inst.

N. G. bark Dora, Braun, hence, below Baltimore 7th inst.

Bark Hattie Wyman, Colum, from Philadelphia via Brouwershaven (so reported) at Heivoet 22d ult.

Bark Frednacs, Bronland, for Philadelphia, cld'd out at Liverpool 29th ult.

Bark Guscelle Prota, Marzella, for Philadelphia, entered out at London 24th ult.

Bark Orchilla, Havener, hence, cleared at Gibraltar 15th ult. for Genoa.

Bark Caro, Beale, hence, at Leghorn 10th ult.

Bark Magna Charta, Neilson, hence, at Marseilles 19th ult.

Bark Wasp, Davis, hence, cleared at Gibraltar 14th ult. for Genoa.

Bark Elgin, Healey, from London for Philadelphia, in the Downs 25th ult., having been driven back after making two attempts to reach the Isle of Wight.

Bark Rome, Otis, hence, at Charleston yesterday.

Brig Clara J. Adams, McFadden, hence, at Liverpool 23d ult.

Schr Ella Perkins, Perkins, hence, at Portsmouth 3d inst.

Schr John Shay, Fisher, hence, at Charleston yesterday.

Schr E. A. Champion, hence, at Charleston 7th instant.

Schr Pedro A. Grau, was below Boston 7th inst.

Schr William Wallace, Scull, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 5th inst.

Schr E. A. Hooper, Hooper, hence, at Charleston 7th inst.

Schr F. E. Halloch, hence, at Key West 28th ult.

Schr Active, Coombs, for Philadelphia, s'd from Marblehead 4th inst.

Schr Wave Crest, hence, at Marblehead 6th inst.

Schr Admiral, Steelman, hence, at Salem 6th inst.

Schrs A. C. Buckley, Buckley, and Lizzie D. Small, Tice, hence, at Danvers 2d inst.

Schr Thomas B. Smith, Bowman, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 6th inst.

Schr Hannah Blackman, Jones, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 6th inst.

Schr Lottie Wells, Wells, from Belfast for Philadelphia, at Newport P. M. 5th inst.

Schr George Taulane, Adams, for Philadelphia, sailed from Salem 4th inst.

Schrs J. Ponder, Jr., Springer; Trade Wind, Cutler; Sea Foam, Pemberton; and Northern Light, Ireland, for Philadelphia, sailed from Fall River 9th instant.

Schrs Franconia, Jarvis, from Providence for Philadelphia; Marshall Perrin, Christie, from Somerset for do.; and Esquimaux, Briggs, for Red Bank, N.J., sailed from Newport P. M. 4th inst.

Schrs J. R. Manning, Gandy, from Salem; Caroline Young, Carlton, from Boston; L. & N. Lovell, McLean, from Fall River; J. D. Ingraham, Dickens, from Portland, Conn., all for Philadelphia; and Billow, Eldridge, from Providence for Trenton, passed Hell Gate 7th inst.

Schrs J. C. Patterson, Wickson, hence for Fall River; A. E. Martin, Weeks; Lucy Church, Adams; James Aldrich, Phinney; Emma Bacon, B

Evening Telegraph

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1870.

THE ELECTIONS.

The elections yesterday exhibit a series of checkered results, large Republican gains having been effected in some quarters and Democratic gains in others. Most of the former are attributable to the enfranchisement of the colored voters, but in some localities other causes diminished the Democratic vote, and the result, as a whole, is decidedly favorable to the Republican party. Its continued ascendancy in the National House of Representatives is assured, even if all the States yet to elect should send solid Democratic delegations. The Republican majority will not be less than 50, and, giving the Democrats the benefit of all doubts, it will probably be 55, so that the Republicans have won a decisive triumph in the great political contest of the year. There will nevertheless be a reduction in the Republican majority of 45 in the Forty-second Congress as compared with the Forty-first; and the Democrats, though sadly disappointed, can console themselves with the reflection that they have destroyed the ascendancy of two-thirds which has so long been maintained, and cut down the Republican majority nearly one-half.

The most brilliant Republican triumph has been won in New Jersey. We scarcely know whether we are to attribute this gratifying result to the patronage lavished upon that State, to the Presidential sojournings at Long Branch, to the enfranchisement of colored voters, Democratic divisions, or to superior Republican management, but at all events New Jersey has been redeemed.

In New York city a large diminution of the Democratic majority has been effected by the prevention of fraud, but it still reaches the imposing figure of 50,000; and the light vote in the rural districts, which was probably due, in a large degree, to the jealousies of jarring Republican factions, and the unavailability of the Republican candidate for Governor, have secured the re-election of Hoffman, the Republican gains in the city being counterbalanced by Republican losses in the interior.

In Massachusetts the regular Republican tickets have received more votes than last year, despite the erratic performances of Wendell Phillips; and the Gubernatorial aspirations of that shining light of modern Democracy, John Quincy Adams, are received with as little favor as in former contests.

Little Delaware still belongs to the Saulsburys, who have extended their lease of power by keeping hundreds of colored voters away from the polls. There is a good deal of reconstructing still necessary in the lower counties of the Blue Hen's Chickens, and if they do not speedily mend their manners a few of the Republican townships in Lancaster county should take them in hand, and teach the brutal barbarians who resort to mob violence on election day that this is the nineteenth century, and that all America is now a land of liberty.

In Louisiana, and especially in New Orleans, large Republican gains are reported. Seven companies of regulars, with two Gatling guns, secured peace and order in the Southern metropolis, and the honest men of both parties rejoice in the fact that not a single act of violence is reported.

Even in benighted Kentucky a few faint streaks of light begin to dawn. Heavy Democratic losses are reported, and it is possible that the Republicans have elected one or two Congressmen.

A CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Whenever a government fails to serve the true purposes of its creation, one of the most obvious duties of the people whose interests are injuriously neglected is to seek a drastic remedy. That the government of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, as administered under the present Constitution, is a lamentable failure is admitted by all who have at heart the welfare of the State, and the reform efforts made from time to time have been so spasmodic and ineffectual that we must evidently sink deeper and deeper in the slough of legislative corruption, rapacity, and imbecility until a thorough revision of the Constitution is effected. The founders of the republic who were most deeply attached to liberal principles predicted that frequent remodellings of the State Constitutions would be absolutely essential to guard the public interests and to check the evils which from time to time would be developed; and this prediction has been verified by subsequent events. We believe that Jefferson thought that such changes should generally be made at least once in every ten years, but in Pennsylvania we have now suffered more than thirty years to elapse without calling a Constitutional Convention, and we are paying at this moment a heavy penalty for this neglect. The time has now arrived, however, when the public imperatively demand that their best citizens shall assemble in council to deliberate with untrammelled freedom, and with the aid of all the light afforded by the events of the last thirty years, on the fundamental principles of State government. The radical changes made in the National Constitution, the numerous reforms made in the constitutions of sister States, and the deplorable workings of our own system, all unite to impress patriotic Pennsylvanians with the necessity of calling a convention in this Commonwealth. When that convention meets the whole subject of reform, in all its ramifications, will be brought up for consideration under auspicious circumstances, and every good man will be encouraged to hope that at last something will be done to purify and elevate the legislation of the Commonwealth. The legislators who neglect this duty themselves will have no excuse for failing to give the people an opportunity to have it discharged by a convention, and we trust that a general disposition will be manifested among them to thus transfer it to other authorities. The Legislature has manifestly failed, and it is perhaps beyond their power, to prevent bribery, to check the tide of special legislation, to provide for minority representation in the Senate and House, to impose limits to the influence of gigantic corporations, or to insure a careful consideration of great public questions affecting the whole people; but it is not beyond the power of a convention to make radical changes that would promote all these ends. Ohio, by a constitutional prohibition of special legislation, disposes by one blow of the standing nuisance of Harrisburg. New England, by sending a much larger number of representatives, relatively, to her State Legislatures, secures at once an intelligent consideration of general instead of private questions, greater economy, and an avoidance of corruption. Illinois, by a provision in her new Constitution, makes the State more powerful than any corporation it has created. But Pennsylvania, meanwhile, has suffered rings and corruptionists to discover all the weak places in her Constitution, and to run her government not in accordance with its best provisions, but in the most ludicrous, infamous, ineffective, and disgraceful manner that is tolerated by its laches. As no chain can be stronger than its weakest links, so a government exposed to the misinterpretations and rascalities of depraved politicians becomes fearfully inefficient through the absence of safeguards against all their infamous devices, and Pennsylvania is suffering so keenly to-day from the absence of such checks that a Constitutional Convention has become an absolute necessity.

Among the practical measures designed to secure the end in view the bill published in another column—which will, we understand, be introduced into the State Senate next session by Senator Connell—deserves attention. It will be seen that it provides for minority representation in a simple yet effective way, securing Democratic members from such counties as Lancaster and Republican members from such counties as Berks. Other bills will also perhaps be submitted to the Legislature, and we hope that every member of both branches will make an earnest endeavor to give the people the best possible opportunity for securing a thorough reform of their own government. They should remember, for once, that the State does not belong to them, even though they do assemble on Capitol Hill, but that they belong to the State.

It appears by the proceedings of the Board of Education yesterday that the publishers of one of the books furnished to the public schools had charged the round sum of $14·40 per dozen, at a time when the customary price in the trade was but $12 per dozen, and after a book of the same character, of equal value, had been offered by another publisher for $11 per dozen. The subject was referred to a special committee of five, with instructions to report at the next meeting, when, if the representations referred to prove correct, we trust that appropriate action will be taken. Of all the devices for swindling the city an overcharge for school books is one of the most contemptible, and the Board of Education will be seriously damaged in the public estimation if it tolerates such a flagrant abuse.

NOTICES.

MEN'S ENTIRE SUITS,
As low as $10.
Better than are sold elsewhere at $12 *to* $15.
Others at $12, $13, $15, $16, $18, $20.
Call and see.
Half-way between Fifth and Sixth streets. BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET

CLARK'S GOLD MEDAL SALAMANDER HOT-AIR FURNACE consumes less coal, gives more hot air, requires less attention, and in every respect is superior to any hot-air furnace in the country. Call and examine at the warerooms of
JOHN S. CLARK, No. 1008 Market street.

CLARK'S GOLD MEDAL HOT-AIR COOKING RANGE.—Fifteen hundred references for this celebrated Range, that it will do more cooking and baking, heat more warm water, and heat three large rooms in the coldest weather, with less coal than any range in the market.
J. S. CLARK, No. 1008 Market street.

CLARK'S CELEBRATED IMPROVED BALTIMORE FIRE-PLACE HEATER.—Twenty men are now employed in putting up these great fuel-saving base burners, which are the only Hot-air Fireplace Heaters in the market. Two thousand testimonials can be shown in favor of this heater. Do not fail to call at the warerooms of the manufacturer,
J. S. CLARK, No. 1008 Market street.

MR. WILLIAM BLASIUS, No. 1008 Chesnut street, is the agent in this city for the celebrated Grand and Square Pianos of Decker Brothers. These Pianos received the first premium over those of Chickering, Steinway, and others at the Northern Ohio State Fair. The statement of the committee of that fair for awarding the premiums on musical instruments will be found in an advertisement in another column of this paper. It speaks for itself. It states that all pianos on exhibition at that time and place were open to competition, none having been withdrawn to the knowledge of the committee, and that after examining all these instruments the first premium and diploma were awarded to the Decker Brothers' Grand and Square Pianos.

1860.

White Almeria Grapes

In fine large clusters, in splendid condition.

NEW CROP FINEST DOUBLE CROWN DEHESA RAISINS, in whole, half, and quarter boxes.

LOOSE MUSCATEL, SEEDLESS, and other fine brands of Raisins, just received per steamer, at greatly reduced prices.

GOSHEN BUTTER of finest quality, in small tubs, expressly for family use.

CRIPPEN & MADDOCK,
Dealers and Importers in Fine Groceries,
No. 115 S. THIRD Street,
11 9 wf2t4p Below Chesnut.

THE VATICAN, No. 1010 CHESNUT STREET. —Statuary, Bronzes, Clocks, Vases, Pedestals, and elegant articles of taste for the adornment of the parlor, dining-room, library, hall, and boudoir, and for bridal presents, purchased in Europe previous to the war at a great sacrifice, and will now be sold, retail, at correspondingly low prices. We invite an inspection at our spacious store and showrooms, up stairs. The price of all articles marked in plain figures. Goods packed and shipped free of charge. 10 29 2mrp

SEWING MACHINES.

THE
WHEELER & WILSON
SEWING MACHINE,
For Sale on Easy Terms.
NO. 914 CHESNUT STREET,
4 mwf PHILADELPHIA.

CLOTHING.

Don't Let the Boy Shiver!

Little Boys!	Fall Clothes!
Small Boys!	Fall Clothes!
Thin Boys!	Fall Clothes!
Stout Boys!	Fall Clothes!
Lean Boys!	Fall Clothes!
Fat Boys!	Fall Clothes!
Short Boys!	Fall Clothes!
Tall Boys!	Fall Clothes!
Active Boys!	Fall Clothes!
Studious Boys!	Fall Clothes!
First-rate Boys!	Fall Clothes!

and

All the Boys in town, of every age, size and description, are invited to come and be comfortable.

DON'T SHIVER any longer in clothes that are too thin for the season. It is the poorest economy in the world.

THE BEST ECONOMY is to come to the GREAT BROWN HALL early in the season and buy the clothes you want.

BOYS' SCHOOL SUITS $5 TO $6.
BOYS' SCHOOL SUITS $6 TO $8.
BOYS' SCHOOL SUITS $8 TO $10.

BOYS' BEST SUITS $9 TO $11.
BOYS' BEST SUITS $11 TO $13.
BOYS' BEST SUITS $13 TO $15.

ROCKHILL & WILSON
603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET.

HABILLEMENTS
No. 824 CHESTNUT ST.
CHARLES STOKES & CO.
UNDER THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL
PHILADELPHIA: PA.

O $15 Heavy, Heavy,
V $15 Heavy, Heavy
E $15 All-wool, All-wool,
R $15 All-wool, All-wool
C $15 Melton, Melton,
O $15 Melton, Melton
A $15 Winter Overcoats.
T $15 Winter Overcoats.
S $15 Winter Overcoats.

These Coats are a very superior article, and we particularly desire the attention of the public to be called to them.

FINE
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
Combining Style, Durability, and Excellence of Workmanship.
JONES'
One-Price ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 604 MARKET STREET.
GEO. W. NIEMANN.
Handsome Garments made to order at the shortest notice. 10 3 tfrp

WESTON & BROTHER,
TAILORS,
S. W. Corner NINTH and ARCH Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA.
A full assortment of the most approved styles for FALL AND WINTER WEAR,
JUST RECEIVED.
A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE PRICE. 9 16 3mrp

FINANCIAL.

DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
American and Foreign Bankers,
DRAWS EXCHANGE ON LONDON AND PRINCIPAL CITIES OF EUROPE.
DEALERS IN
Government and Railroad Securities,
Drexel, Winthrop & Co., No. 18 Wall Street, New York. | *Drexel, Harjes & Co.*, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris.

$70,000 TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE OF city property, in sums of not less than $5,000 each. S. KINGSTON McCAY, No. 429 WALNUT Street
11 9 5t*

A GENTLEMAN THOROUGHLY ACQUAINTED with the CUBA AND WEST INDIA BUSINESS AND GENERAL COUNTING-HOUSE WORK, after an experience of eleven years in this city, possessing the Spanish and English Languages, and who, with numerous friends in Cuba, can influence considerable business, is open for engagement as a Working Partner, or otherwise, in same or other business.
Best references as to character and capacity. Address "Business," at this office. 11 1tf

400 ARCH STREET. 400
EYRE & LANDELL
Find by Adhering to Good Goods Command the Best Custom.

GOOD SILKS.
PIM'S POPLINS.
LYONS VELVETS.
INDIA SHAWLS.
PAISLEY SHAWLS.
OPERA SHAWLS.
WELSH FLANNELS.
WOOLLEN SATINS.
FELT CRUMB CLOTHS.
DAMASK TABLE LINENS.
CASSIMERES AND TWEEDS FOR BOYS,
GREEN AND RED BAIZE 6 4 WIDE.
GREEN BILLIARD CLOTH 8-4 WIDE.
BLUE END BLANKETS.
EXPOSITION BED QUILTS.

1870 Declaration of Independence 1870
in Dry Goods.

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary to advertise liberally to sell Dry Goods, we hold these TRUTHS to be self-evident, that the DRY GOODS business, to be done successfully, must be done on principle. We, therefore, have adhered for over thirty years to the following principles:—

TO DEAL IN PERFECT GOODS ONLY.
ALL REPRESENTATIONS FOUNDED ON FACT TO SELL AS LOW AS WE CAN AFFORD TO FOR CASH, TO KEEP THE MOST DESIRABLE STOCK IN TOWN.
TO FOLLOW GOLD IN FOREIGN GOODS TO OFFER NEW THINGS EVERY MORNING. TO KEEP NOT ONLY FANCY, BUT STAPLE GOODS.

MERCHANTS SUPPLIED WHOLESALE AT PRICES GIVING THEM A MARGIN TO SELL AT OUR PRICES.

EYRE & LANDELL,
Southwest Corner FOURTH and ARCH Streets.

PIANOS.

NAPOLEONIC DEFEAT.

DECKER BROTHERS'
Grand and Square Pianos
Were awarded the first premium over those of Steinway, Chickering, and others, at the Northern Ohio Fair.
For sale only by
WM. BLASIUS,
No. 1008 Chesnut Street.
The following statement of the Committee for awarding the premiums on Musical Instruments speaks for itself:—
We, the undersigned, state that there was nothing mentioned by the officers of the Northern Ohio Fair Association to us (the Committee on Musical Instruments), or stated on the book of entry, No. 53, that any one of the Pianos on exhibition at the Fair was withdrawn from competition for premiums. Therefore, we examined ALL instruments on exhibition, and awarded the first premium and diploma to the DECKER BROS.' Grand and Square Piano.
JOHN UNDERNER,
W. H. LAWRENCE,
ALLEN SMITH, JR.,
Committee.
11 5rp5t

GEORGE STECK & CO.'S
PIANOS,
Grand, Square and Upright.
ALSO,
HAINES BROS.' PIANOS.
Only place in Philadelphia for sale of
Mason & Hamlin's World-Renowned Cabinet Organs.
For sale or rent, or to rent with view to purchase, and part of rental apply. 9 16 tf
GOULD & FISCHER,
J. E. GOULD, No. 923 CHESNUT St.
WM. G. FISCHER, No. 1018 ARCH St.

STEINWAY & SONS'
Grand Square and Upright Pianos.
Special attention is called to their new
Patent Upright Pianos,
With Double Iron Frame, Patent Resonator, Tubular Metal Frame Action, etc., which are matchless in Tone and Touch, and unrivalled in durability.
CHARLES BLASIUS,
WAREROOMS,
No. 1006 CHESNUT STREET,
9 13 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

CHICKERING & SONS
WORLD-RENOWNED
GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANOS
Attention is invited to the celebrated
PATENT GRAND UPRIGHT
AND THE
NEW SCALE GRAND SQUARE PIANOS.
Great Reductions. Fixed Prices.
DUTTON'S PIANO ROOMS,
Nos. 1126 and 1128 CHESNUT Street.
10 21 1m4p W. H. DUTTON.

TRIMMINGS, PATTERNS, ETC.

WM. MENCKE & BROTHER,
No. 804 ARCH Street.
LATEST STYLES
LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS,
Berlin Zephyr Goods, Etc.
A large importation of Embroidered Cushions and Embroidered Slippers, from 75c. upwards.
We have now on hand a full line of the celebrated BOUDIER'S KID GLOVES,
Considered in Europe superior to any other make.
Also, a full line of the
VICTORIA KID GLOVES,
The best One Dollar Glove in the market,
$1·00 Per Pair.
A complete assortment of the celebrated J. B. P. PARIS CORSETS.
WM. MENCKE & BROTHER,
10 8 smwlm No. 804 ARCH Street, Philada.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS, ETC.

1870. **AUTUMN.** 1870.

STEVENSON & SCHWEMMER.
Rich Broche Figured Cotelines
FOR PARLORS AND RECEPTION ROOMS.
HEAVY TAMBOURED LACES
TO CORRESPOND.
Why are their prices over twenty per cent. lower than elsewhere for the same Goods?
First—Because they buy for CASH and receive heavy discounts. These they transfer to purchasers.
Second—Being practical and experienced in all branches of the DECORATING and UPHOLSTERY business, they save by personal attention and supervision at least fifteen per cent. in their expenses, of which their customers shall also have the full benefit.
This makes a total of twenty-one per cent. saved by every customer placing orders in their charge, besides having their work executed in the finest manner and with the utmost despatch.

1113 CHESNUT STREET. 1113
10 12 wfm3m4p

SPECTACLES,
Microscopes, Telescopes, Thermometers, Mathematical, Surveying, Philosophical and Drawing Instruments, at reduced prices.
JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
No. 924 CHESNUT Street,
7 30 mwf14p PHILADELPHIA.

DRAP DE NICE.

We flatter ourselves, by the introduction of this **NEW MATERIAL** to the Ladies of Philadelphia, we have succeeded in offering the most beautiful drapery imported this season. Being composed entirely of the **FINEST MERINO WOOL**, the manufacturer has been able to produce the most exquisite dark shades, which could not be approached with inferior materials. Our entire assortment of these goods is now on exhibition, and we respectfully invite an early inspection.

HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.,
1412 AND 1414 CHESNUT STREET.

DRY GOODS.

SILKS.

EXAMINE
GEORGE FRYER'S
STOCK OF
Black and Fancy Silks
Before Purchasing.
No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,
9 23 2m PHILADELPHIA.

POPULAR
CLOTH
COLORS.

Cloth Blue Serges,
Cloth Green Serges,
Cloth Brown Serges,
Army Blue Reps,
Navy Blue Poplins,
Army Blue Merino,
Cloth Green Empress,
Cloth Brown Poplins,
Cloth Blue Poplins,
Lyons Velvets, Extra,
Lyons Black Silks,
Camel's Hair Shawls,
Pim's Irish Poplins.

400 ARCH STREET. 400
EYRE & LANDELL.
9 19 mws2m

EDWIN HALL,
No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
Invites attention to his Stock of
Black Silks,
Colored Silks,
Evening Silks,
New Dress Goods.
Silk Cloaking Velvets,
SILK PLUSHES,
BROCHE SHAWLS,
BLANKET SHAWLS,
VELVETEENS,
CLOAKING CLOTHS,
All of which will be sold at the **Lowest Market Prices.** 9 5 mwf3m4p

RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA,
GOUT, AND LUMBAGO,
Positively and speedily cured by
MOORE'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY.
Warranted purely Vegetable!
No. 1301 GERMANTOWN Avenue,
11 5 smws4t* Corner of Thompson street.

DRY GOODS.

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT,
Have just received—
100 dozen Kid Gloves, $1 a pair, worth $1·25.
100 doz. Jouvin's Kid Gloves, in colored and black.
Ladies' and Children's Cloth Gloves.
Ladies' and Children's Spun Silk Gloves.
Gents' Cloth, Berlin, and Spun Silk Gloves.
Bargains in Ladies', Gents', and Children's Hosiery.
A large lot of Ladies', Gents', and Children's Merino Underwear, very cheap.
Bargains in Handkerchiefs.
Ladies' Hemstitched Hdkfs., all linen, 12½, 15, 20, 25, 31, 38, 45, 50c.
Lace Collars, 15, 20, 25, 31, 38, 40, 50, 62½, 75c. and $1.
Hamburg Edgings and Insertings.
Fancy Ribbons for Bows.
Wide Black Sash Ribbons, 81, 90, 95c., $1 up to $1·50 per yard.
Colored Sash Ribbons.
Bonnet and Trimming Ribbons.
Best quality Black Velvet Ribbons.
Slipper Patters, at 75c., $1 up to $3 per pair.
Black Velveteens. A good assortment, very cheap, at 62½, 75, 90c., $1, $1 12½, $1 25, $1·50 up to $2·50 per yard.
Black Silk and Black Alpacas.
All-wool Poplins.
All-wool Flannels at 25, 31, 37½, 40, 45, 50c. up to $1 per yard.
Heavy all-wool Domet Shaker Flannels.
Heavy red and gray twilled Flannels.
Opera Flannels for Sacques.
Plaid Shirting Flannels.
BLANKETS—A large assortment at the very lowest market prices.
PRICE & WOOD,
9 28 wf4m] N. W. cor. EIGHTH and FILBERT.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

MARVIN'S SAFES.
The Best Quality!
The Lowest Prices!
The Largest Assortment!
Fire-proof. Burglar-proof.
MARVIN'S CHROME IRON
SPHERICAL
Burglar Safe
Will resist all BURGLAR'S IMPLEMENTS for any length of time. Please send for catalogue.
MARVIN & CO.,
No. 721 CHESNUT Street,
(MASONIC HALL,) PHILADELPHIA.
265 Broadway, N. Y. 108 Bank st., Cleveland, Ohio.
A number of Second-hand Safes, of different makes and sizes, for sale VERY LOW.
Safes, Machinery, etc., moved and hoisted promptly and carefully, at reasonable rates. 10 7 fmw6m

WINDOW BLINDS, ETC.

WINDOW BLINDS AND SHADES.
LARGEST ASSORTMENT AND LOWEST PRICES AT
No. 16 North SIXTH Street.
STORE SHADES. REPAIRING, ETC.
9 16 fmw2mrp B. J. WILLIAMS & SON.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF 400 BOXES GLASS, Steam Engine and Boiler, Machinery, Tools, and Fixtures of Malaga Glass Works, on THURSDAY, November 10; the property of Nathaniel F. Chew, at Malaga, N. J.
11* THOMAS P. MATHERS, Sheriff.

TO PUBLISHERS.—WANTED, BY A SINGLE Man, a situation as compositor on a daily morning or evening newspaper, or on book work. Address W. J. D., this office. 11 7 3t

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

Madame Seebach as "Jane Eyre."

Madame Seebach's personation of "Jane Eyre" last evening at the Academy of Music was perhaps as perfect a presentation of the character as it would be possible to make upon the stage, and that it fell short of the wonderful force of the original is due to the fact that there is much in the "Jane Eyre" of the novel that is not susceptible of dramatic treatment, and also to the limitations imposed by a singularly feeble dramatization of one of the most powerful novels in the English language. Of the intensely dramatic scenes that every reader of the novel would expect a playwriter to eagerly seize upon, not one has been reproduced by Madame Birch Pfeiffer, the author of the drama of *Jane Eyre*, and in all our experience of indifferent stage adaptations of novels we have seldom seen a more weak and worthless travesty of a great work of art than the one which Madame Seebach vainly endeavored to illuminate by her genius last evening. The most successful portion of Madame Seebach's performance, so far as its effect upon the audience was concerned, was in the prologue, where she appeared as the neglected and despised orphan in the house of "Mistress Reed," but there were finer touches in the subsequent scenes, and the drama rather than the actress was to blame if the audience did not realize the full force of the situation where "Jane Eyre" and "Rochester" are brought together in the house of the latter. Madame Seebach's performance last evening proved even more conclusively than that of Monday that she is an actress of remarkable talents, and we were gratified to see a much larger audience in attendance than on her opening night.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC Madame Seebach will personate "Adrienne Lecouvreur" this evening.

AT THE WALNUT *Fox and Goose* and *The Babes in the Wood* will be represented this evening.

AT THE CHESNUT Mr. Frank Drew will appear this evening as "Dr. O'Toole" in *The Irish Tutor*, as "Tactic" in *Acting Mad*, and as "Camille" in a travesty of the drama of that name.

AT THE ARCH *Rosedale* will be represented this evening, with Mrs. Drew as "Rosa Leigh."

ADAM FOREPAUGH'S CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE will exhibit this afternoon and evening at the corner of Broad and Wallace streets. This great show combines a variety of attractions that make it eminently worthy of the liberal patronage of the public. Its troupe of equestrians, acrobats, and other performers is large and efficient, while the menagerie is one of the finest ever exhibited in this country. The wonderful Brazilian Family will appear this afternoon and evening.

AT THE AMERICAN Pedanto, the great gymnast, the four dancing blondes, the Camara sisters, and the "Man with the talking hand," will appear this evening in conjunction with other entertaining features.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE the minstrel season has opened with brilliant success, and crowded houses have greeted the troupe every evening since their return from their long summer's trip across the continent. The entertainments presented at this establishment are unexceptionable in character, and appeal strongly to the sympathies of those who admire mirth and melody. There is no better place to get rid of a fit of the blues than Duprez & Benedict's Opera House.

AT THE ARCH STREET OPERA HOUSE the programme prepared for the present week presents a number of very entertaining novelties, and the public show their appreciation of the efforts of Messrs. Simmons & Slocum and their assistants by crowding the prettiest musical hall in Philadelphia to overflowing every evening. Nothing succeeds like success, and the manner in which the Arch Street Opera House is patronized by the public proves that it supplies a desideratum in our round of public amusements.

MR. CARL WOLFSOHN will give his first matinee on Friday next, at the Foyer of the Academy of Music.

THE GERMANIA ORCHESTRA will give a public rehearsal at Musical Fund Hall on Saturday afternoon.

THE ENGLISH OPERA.—The sale of season tickets for the season of English opera to commence on Monday next at the Academy of Music will close today. The sale of single seats will begin to-morrow at the Academy and at F. A. North & Co.'s music store, No. 1026 Chesnut street.

CITY ITEMS.

A YOUNG WIFE'S REQUEST.—Wife—Charley, I wish when you come up to-night you'd stop into your druggist's and get me a bottle of PLANTATION BITTERS. Be sure and get the genuine.

Charley—What in the world, Mary, are you going to do with Plantation Bitters?

Wife—Everybody that I know is in ecstacy over Plantation Bitters, and I am going to try them myself. I am assured by several of my friends that the Bitters will cure my dyspepsia, and at the same time do away with that terrible nausea which you know I am at times subject to. The doctor was in yesterday, and says that all I want is a tonic, and that Plantation Bitters is the best that can be got.

Charley—It is just the thing, my dear; and it is strange that I had not thought of it before.

TO THE PUBLIC.—Why not come to headquarters at once and save yourselves the trouble of looking around? Hundreds of people call daily and say they have been looking for clothing, but have been unable to suit themselves in styles, qualities, and price until they came to the great and popular Brown Stone Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chesnut street, where everything in the Clothing line is found to suit both the taste and pocket.

VALER'S RESTAURANT, No. 923 ARCH STREET, elegantly fitted up, is now in full blast, serving all the delicacies of the season from 6 A. M. to midnight. Parties returning from the theatres or opera house served at the shortest notice from an unsurpassed bill of fare. Ladies' Saloon on the second floor.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

AN ENEMY IN YOUR MOUTH.—Do not put an enemy in your mouth to steal away your teeth. Beware of destructive tooth washes and tooth powders, many of which are base imitations of SOZODONT. Insure a life lease of sound teeth and fragrant breath, by adopting the fragrant SOZODONT.

THE LARGEST is not always the best, but the AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON, which is the LARGEST HOTEL in New England, will also be found ONE of the *best* Every provision is made for the comfort of guests.

SEA MOSS FARINE from pure Irish Moss, for Blanc Mange, Puddings, Custards, Creams, etc. etc. The cheapest, healthiest, and most delicious food in the world.

"SPALDING'S GLUE," handy about the house, mends everything.

DIED.

JAYNE.—On Tuesday evening, 8th instant, DAVID JAYNE, eldest son of Ellen F. and the late David W. Jayne, in the 17th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday, the 11th instant, at 11 o'clock A. M., from the residence of his mother, No. 931 North Broad street, without further notice.

BOOKS
FOR YOUNG READERS

SISTER ROSE; or, St. Bartholomew's Eve. By the author of Mistress Margery. Illustrated. 18mo, 70 cents.
"True stories of the sufferings of the Huguenots."
LAVINA AND LILLY; or, Life at Boarding School. Illustrated. 18mo, 60 cents.
"A well-written and attractive book for the larger girls."
AUNT WINEFRED'S LEGACY. Illustrated. 18mo, 50 cents.
"A very interesting and instructive volume."
THE YOUNG POTATO ROASTERS. By the author of Dick and his Donkey. Illustrated. 18mo, 25 cents.
Those who have read "Dick," will want its companion.
Just published and for sale by the
AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION,
1122 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
11 2 wfm6t

HELMBOLD'S PREPARATIONS.

H. T. HELMBOLD'S

Concentrated Fluid Extract Buchu.

The Great Diuretic.

The proprietor trusts that his remedies, from the fact of being advertised, may not be classed as patent medicines.

BUCHU, in one form or other, has been prescribed by every educated Physician for more than

Two Hundred Years.

H. T. BELMBOLD claims a superior mode of extracting its virtues. The experiments were made while engaged in the DRUG business in the city of Philadelphia, nineteen years ago, prompted by the alarming increase of diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, and Urinary Organs, existing in both sexes. These diseases were justly attracting as much attention as diseases of the Liver, or any other vital organs of the body. Upon the sound and healthy condition of these important organs, the healthy and harmonious action of the nervous system and Liver, and consequently the happiness of the entire human family, depend. That Buchu should act upon both Liver and Kidneys, to prepare it so that it would retain its strength and active principle was h's aim. It must not be made, as housekeepers make tea, by boiling. It is a delicious Leaf, and its active principle would be destroyed by such a process. It must be prepared in VACUO, and from the long leaf, fresh and carefully selected.

THE SUPERIORITY OF MY MODE OF PREPARATION BEING ACKNOWLEDGED, I now ship even to the point (CAPE OF GOOD HOPE) where the leaves are gathered large quantities of

MY FLUID EXTRACT,

IN FACT, THE ARTICLE STANDS PRE-EMINENT, AND IS KNOWN IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

The first and most important object was to offer to the afflicted a remedy that was perfectly safe, and could be taken by adults and children. Ignorant persons, who pay no attention to dose, direction, or advice, might reason, "That if a teaspoonful, taken occasionally, did good, two would do better, and perhaps a bottle would cure in a day."

Many have broken down their health by dissipation, and on this principle; but they had been years in doing so.

What I would have understood is, that no injury can arise from its use It is as safe as any article of food; but patients must not expect any medicine to rebuild a wrecked or shattered constitution in a few days.

This truth is so self-evident that it would seem unnecessary to repeat it, were it not for the fact that thousands of persons who are intelligent in all other matters seem to think, unreasonably, that a curative agent must exhibit its specific effects immediately, when the fact is that time is often an important element in the progress of a safe and thorough cure, even when the medicine is working the best results. These same persons would expend

HUNDREDS, YES, THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS, IN ARTICLES OF LUXURY AND DISSIPATION,

And think less of it than they would of

Fifty Dollars in Medicine

To rebuild a Broken-down and Worn-out Constitution.

I propose to give evidence that this Remedy is not a patent medicine. The objection which generally lies against all discoveries and inventions in medicine is "publicity." If somebody should discover a remedy to prolong life, or an infallible cure for cholera or consumption, what a monster he would be to withhold his knowledge! We have yet to learn from what chapter or verse in Scripture to quote, "That may not heal others of their fellow-men of any disease."

Nor have we asked Pickwicks, affected prudes, or, in short, men who are possessed of every kind of sense but common sense, and all kinds of opinions but their own. The Buchu is a good thing. It has hundreds of thousands of living witnesses to attest its virtues and commend it. It is the prejudice of bigots and the envy of "Quacks."

We offer the following evidence:—
SEE JOURNAL OF PHARMACY.
SEE REMARKS MADE BY DR. EPHRAIM McDOWELL, a celebrated Physician and Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, and published in the Transactions of the King and Queen's Journal.
See MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL REVIEW, published by BENJAMIN TRAVERS, Fellow of Royal College of Surgeons, London.
See PROFESSOR DEWEES' VALUABLE WORKS ON THE PRACTICE OF PHYSIC.
See remarks made by the late celebrated Dr. PHYSICK, Philadelphia, and most of the Standard Works on Medicine.
See medical properties contained in Dispensatory of the United States, of which the following is a correct copy:—

BUCHU.—Its odor is strong, diffusive, and somewhat aromatic, its taste is bitterish, and analogous to that of mint. It is given chiefly in complaints of the urinary organs, such as gravel, chronic catarrh of the bladder and urethra, diseases of the prostate gland, and retention or the incontinence of urine, from a loss of tone in the parts concerned in its evacuation. It has also been recommended in dyspepsia, chronic rheumatism, cutaneous affections, and dropsy.

TESTIMONY.

CURE OF GRAVEL OF FIVE YEARS' STANDING—STONE PASSED AND TO BE SEEN.

SAVANNAH, Tenn., May 14, 1869.

Dr. H. T. Helmbold:—
DEAR SIR:—We introduced your "Fluid Extract Buchu" in this country about eight months ago, and are happy to state that it is meeting with universal favor. We wish to inform you of one instance (among many) where your "Buchu" has worked wonders. A man in our country named J. B. Estell has been suffering about five years with gravel. About six weeks ago he bought of us one bottle of your "Buchu," and before he was through with one bottle he passed a gravel that weighs eight grains, which we now have on exhibition at our drug store. He says that he will never be without the "Buchu" in his house again. Your preparations are gaining favor every day. Very respectfully yours, etc.,
ECCLES & HINKLE, Druggists.

CURE OF BLADDER AND KIDNEY AFFECTION OF LONG STANDING—STONE PASSED AND TO BE SEEN.

WESTPORT, Conn., Sept. 9, 1869.

H. T. Helmbold, Esq:—
DEAR SIR:—I commenced taking your "Extract of Buchu" about two weeks since for an affection of the bladder and kidneys. I have suffered by spells very much for a few days past. But yesterday relief came through the effect of your "Buchu." A stone passed from my bladder about the size of a large pea, and I now feel perfectly well and entirely free from the pain that I have suffered with "so hard." I attribute my cure to your medicine entirely, and would recommend all persons similarly affected to try it. I have great faith in its curative powers. Yours truly, THOMAS J. BENNETT.

REFERS TO
Rev. WILLIAM COGSWELL, Westport, Conn.
J. L. G. CANNON, Druggist, Westport, Conn.
H. B. WHEELER, Esq., Westport, Conn.
BRADLEY HULL, Esq., Westport, Conn.
Dr. WAKEMAN, Reading, Conn.
R. W. R. ROBINSON, Wholesale Druggist, New York City.
And many others if necessary.

CURE OF KIDNEY AND BLADDER AFFECTION OF A PATIENT SEVENTY-EIGHT YEARS OF AGE.

THANKS TO MR. HELMBOLD.

GIRARD, Penn., March 31, 1869.

EDITOR "COSMOPOLITE":—I desire as an unsolicited tribute to the merits of Helmbold's Buchu, and for the benefit of those similarly afflicted as myself, to say that after consulting many eminent physicians, and trying nearly all the best advertised remedies, in the vain hope of finding relief from aggravated kidney and bladder diseases, from which I have suffered excessively for many years, good fortune finally suggested to me Helmbold's Buchu, which I commenced using with little faith, and no apparent beneficial results, for about a month. At the expiration of that time, however, I thought I commenced to experience slight relief, which encouraged me to persevere in its use, and now, at the expiration of four months, although I am an infirm old man, nearly 78 years of age, and consequently medicines cannot be expected to favorably affect me as they otherwise would, I have found such unspeakable relief and permanent benefit from Mr. Helmbold's valuable discovery, that I feel I ought to publicly record the fact, as an acknowledgment to him and a valuable suggestion to the public. Yours respectfully, D. M. LAREN.

Mr. Laren refers to the following gentlemen:—
Colonel DAN RICE, Girard, Penn.
CHARLES STOW, Esq., Girard, Penn, editor *Cosmopolite*.
GEORGE H. CUTLER, Girard, Penn., attorney.
C. I. HINDS, Girard, Penn., attorney.
Captain D. W. HUTCHINSON, Girard, Penn., attorney.
DAVID OLIN, Girard, Penn., merchant.
C. F. ROCKWELL, Girard, Penn., merchant.
B. C. Ely, Girard, Penn., druggist.

DR. KEYSER
is a physician of over thirty years' experience, and a graduate of the Jefferson Medical College, and of the University of Medicine and Surgery, of Philadelphia.

Mr. H. T. Helmbold:—
DEAR SIR:—In regard to the question asked me as to my opinion about Buchu, I would say that I have used and sold the article in various forms for the past thirty years. I do not think there is any form of preparation of it I have not used, or known to be used, in the various diseases where such medicate agent would be indicated. You are aware, as well as myself, that it has been extensively employed in the various diseases of the bladder and kidneys, and the reputation it has acquired, in my judgment, is warranted by the facts.

I have seen and used, as before stated, every form of Buchu—the powdered leaves, tincture, fluid extract—and I am not cognizant of any preparation of that plant at all equal to yours. Twelve years' experience ought, I think, to give me the right to judge of its merits; and, without prejudice or partiality, I give yours precedence over all others.

I value your Buchu for its effects on patients. I have cured with it, and seen cured with it, more diseases of the bladder and kidneys than I have ever seen cured with any other Buchu or any other proprietary compound of whatever name.

Respectfully yours, etc.,
GEO. H. KEYSER, M. D.,
No. 110 Wood street, Pittsburg, Penn.
AUG. 11, 1865.

A CASE OF TWENTY YEARS' STANDING.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 25, 1867.

H. T. Helmbold, Druggist:—
DEAR SIR:—I have been a sufferer for upwards of twenty years with gravel, bladder, and kidney affections, during which time I have used various medical preparations, and been under the treatment of the most eminent physicians, experiencing but little relief.

Having seen your preparations extensively advertised, I consulted my family physician in regard to using your Extract Buchu.

I did this because I had used all kinds of advertised remedies and had found them worthless, and some quite injurious; in fact, I despaired of ever getting well, and determined to use no remedies hereafter unless I knew of the ingredients. It was this that prompted me to use your remedy. As you advertised that it was composed of buchu, cubebs, and juniper berries, it occurred to me and my physician as an excellent combination, and, with his advice, after an examination of the article and consulting again with the druggist, I concluded to try it. I commenced to use it about eight months ago, at which time I was confined to my room.

From the first bottle I was astonished and gratified at the beneficial effect, and after using it three weeks was able to walk out. I felt much like writing to you a full statement of my case at the time, but thought my improvement might only be temporary, and therefore concluded to defer, and see if it would effect a perfect cure, knowing that it would be of greater value to you and more satisfactory to me.

I am now able to report that a cure is effected after using the remedy for five months

I have not used any now for three months, and feel as well in all respects as I ever did.

Your Buchu being devoid of any unpleasant taste and odor, a nice tonic and invigorator of the system, I do not mean to be without it whenever occasion may require its use in such affections.

M. McCORMICK.

Should any one doubt Mr. McCormick's statement, he refers to the following gentlemen:—
Hon. WM. BIGLER, ex-Governor of Pennsylvania.
Hon. THOMAS B. FLORENCE, Philadelphia.
Hon. J. C. KNOX, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. J. S. BLACK, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. D. R. PORTER, ex-Governor of Pennsylvania.
Hon. ELLIS LEWIS, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. R. C. GRIER, Judge United States Court.
Hon. G. W. WOODWARD, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. W. A. PORTER, Philadelphia.
Hon. JOHN BIGLER, ex-Governor of California.
Hon. E. BANKS, Auditor-General, Washington, D. C.
And many others, if necessary.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS WOULD BE GIVEN FOR A BOTTLE, IF NECESSARY.

RAHWAY, N. J., Dec. 2, 1869.

H. T. Helmbold, Esq.:—
DEAR SIR:—I take great pleasure in sending you a certificate, in addition to the many you have received from suffering humanity. I can scarcely find language sufficiently strong to express my heartfelt gratification at the wonderful cure your "Buchu" has effected. For four years I have suffered beyond description. All my friends (with myself) came to the conclusion that my case was incurable. Accident placed your advertisement in my hands. I commenced taking your "Buchu." I followed the directions, and to my utter astonishment, before I had taken seven bottles of your valuable medicine (I would give $100 a bott'e, if I could not get it at any other price), I am entirely cured. I most earnestly recommend it to all those suffering from disease. I have told many persons to take your valuable medicine, and they are doing so with great success. Any information my fellow-citizens may require will be freely given by the subscriber at his residence, No. 78 Milton avenue, Rahway, N. J.

H. M. FREEMAN,
Councilman Third Ward, City of Rahway.
RAHWAY, N. J., Dec. 2, 1869.

We, the undersigned, are well acquainted with H. M. Freeman, of Rahway, and know that he has been a long time suffering, in the worst possible form, for the past four years, and that he has been entirely cured by the use of "Helmbold's Buchu."
J. W. SAVAGE, ex-Mayor.
FRANK LA BAU, President of Council.
WM. RICHARDS, Clerk of Council.
PETER A. BANTA, Councilman.
W. J. BROWN, Councilman.
J. S. S. MELICK, Councilman.
LEWIS HOFF, Councilman.
J. B. STRYKER, Merchant.

CITY HALL, MAYOR'S OFFICE, RAHWAY, N. J., Dec. 5, 1869.

This will certify that I am personally acquainted with H. M. Freeman, and am cognizant of the facts as set forth in the above statement, and the several persons whose signatures are hereunto attached are all known to me.
JOHN F. WHITNEY, Mayor of Rahway, N. J.

NEW YORK STATE VOL. INSTITUTE,
Corner of 5th av. and 76th st., Central Park.
[A Home and School for the Sons of Deceased Soldiers.]

Dr. H. T. Helmbold:—
Two bottles only of the package of your valuable Buchu presented to the Institute have been used by the children, and with perfect success. In the case of our little Lieutenant A. J., his pride is no longer mortified, and he is free from the daily morning anathemas of the chambermaid who has charge of his bedding. I feel that a knowledge of the result of our use of your Buchu with the children under our charge may save many a Superintendent and Matron of Boarding Schools and Asylums a great amount of annoyance; and many a poor child suffering more from weakness than from habit, may be spared punishment that is (not knowing it as a weakness instead of a bad habit) most unjustly inflicted upon them. Thanking you on behalf of the children, and hoping others may alike be benefited, I am respectfully yours,

Colonel YOUNG,
General Sup't and Director.
June 16, 1866.

HELMBOLD'S PREPARATIONS.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, Jan. 20, 1868.

Mr. H. T. Helmbold:—
DEAR SIR:—Your communication requesting our terms for advertising was duly received, but from a prejudice I had formed against advertising "cures for secret diseases" it was left unanswered. During an accidental conversation in a drug store the other evening, my mind was changed on the character of your Buchu. It was then highly commended for other diseases by two physicians present. Inclosed please find our rates of advertising. Yours, etc.,
T. B. H. STENHOUSE,
Editor and Proprietor of Daily and Semi-weekly *Telegraph*.

A CASE OF INFLAMMATION OF KIDNEYS AND GRAVEL.

FROM MORGAN, FRAZEL & CO.
GLASGOW, Mo., Feb 5, 1868.

Mr. H. T. Helmbold:—
DEAR SIR:—About two years ago I was troubled with both inflammation of the kidneys and gravel, and I resorted to several remedies without deriving any benefit whatever, and seeing your extract Buchu advertised, I procured a few bottles, and used them. The result was a complete cure in a short time. I regard your Extract Buchu to be decidedly the best remedy for all and any diseases of the kidneys, and I am quite confident that it will do all you claim for it. You may publish this if you desire to do so.
Yours respectfully, EDWIN M. FRAZEL.

PERMANENT CURE OF A PATIENT WHO HAD SUFFERED FOR FIFTEEN YEARS WITH DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS.

This is to certify that in the year 1869, one of our customers, a gentleman aged 50 years, who had been afflicted for fifteen years with disease of the kidneys, called on us for HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, and after having used eight bottles, stated to us that he considered himself permanently cured. He has no hesitation in stating that he received more benefit from the use of HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU than from the treatment of various eminent physicians during the time above stated, and recommends the same to all who may be suffering from any disease originating from a disordered state of the kidneys.

Statements similar to the above have been received by us from various sources during the past four years. Yours, truly,
PEARCE & FRIENN, Marietta, Ohio.
[These are the leading druggists of Marietta.]

FROM THE PRINCIPAL PHYSICIAN OF THE SANITARY INFIRMARY OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

PARISH LA FOURCHE, La., April 29, 1870.

H. T. Helmbold, Esq.:—
DEAR SIR:—I have in my practice used (in the majority of cases where disease of the urinary organs existed) HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, and can confidently say that I have never known it to be used without the greatest beneficial results. I have consulted patients after partaking of it, and they invariably confirm my statement. I am satisfied that the preparation is an established fact, convincingly proved by the practical test of long experience.
Yours respectfully, JOHN B. C. GAZZO, M. D.

CURE OF NERVOUS PROSTRATION AND DECLINE OF A YOUNG LADY.

H. T. Helmbold:—I have now been giving your Extract Buchu to my daughter, who has been unable to sleep, very nervous, loss of appetite, general debility, and rapidly falling into a decline—in fact, consumption was talked of. I was recommended to use your Buchu by a highly respectable lady of this place, who had given it to her son with complete success. My daughter had been troubled for a long time. I purchased one bottle some eight weeks since, which lasted one week, and from which she received great benefit, and induced me to purchase one half-dozen bottles, as I had tried many other remedies, and my family physician, to no avail. It is now more than two weeks since she has taken the last bottle, and I am happy to inform you of its complete success. Very truly yours,
GEORGE M. MARSHALL.
Germantown, Pa., Feb. 12, 1869.

A PERMANENT CURE OF GRAVEL OF TWELVE YEARS' STANDING—STONE PASSED AND TO BE SEEN.

BURNSIDE, Conn., Dec. 15, 1869.

Dr. Helmbold:—
DEAR SIR:—It is with much pleasure that I write you upon facts respecting myself. I do not know hardly how to express myself. I have been for the last ten or twelve years the greatest sufferer man could be and live; but more sometimes than others. The complaint was the "kidneys" and "bladder." Have consulted doctors, both in Massachusetts and this State, and taken pills, I may say by the quart, also liquored medicines, but found no relief from any, and got worse the last six months. I was so that I could scarcely get about. I could not rest night or day. It would soon have been "all up" with me, if I had not seen your advertisement in the Berkshire *Courier*, headed "Kidneys." I read it through, and thought I would try it. I purchased a bottle, but, mind you, had not much faith in it. Why should I, when I had been trying so many things and cost me so much? Well, I began taking it, and before I had taken the first bottle I felt bad; but I finished it and got another. By the time I took half of the second I still got worse (apparently). When I walked it seemed as if my right kidney was falling from its place, and I felt really bad. I felt so, before I had finished the second, that I had made up my mind it was of no use trying any more—and all this time the "Buchu" was doing its work, but I did not know it; so I gave it up and went to Hartford on Saturday, to one of the best doctors in the city. He said it was the neck of the bladder, and I should have to undergo an operation. He gave me medicine and I went home quite downhearted. On Sunday I was unable to go to church. I had not taken any of his medicine, but on my return continued using the "Buchu," and in the afternoon it had the desired effect.

I cannot tell you all, but this is a true story of my case, and you are welcome to make such use of my name as you think proper. I am pretty well known in Berkshire; also in Connecticut. The advertisement saved me. Why not publish more? The Springfield *Republican* is a wide-spread paper. If any one wishes to see this wonder they can do so. I could write all day, but think I have said enough this time, so I remain your ever well-wisher.
EDWARD L. HOWARD,
Paper Maker, Burnside, Hartford county Conn.

REFERS TO
Dr. MACK, Burnside, Conn.
Dr. WRIGHT, North Lee, Mass.
Dr. HOLKUM, North Lee, Mass.
Dr. ADAMS, Stockbridge, Mass.
Dr. SCOTT, North Manchester, Conn.
Dr. JAQUES, Buckland Corners, Conn.
Dr. BEARSFORD, Hartford, Conn.
All of whom treated me for the disease.

GREAT CURE OF DIABETES OF A LADY—FIFTY DOLLARS A BOTTLE.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6, 1870.

Dear Dr. Helmbold:—
DEAR SIR:—For the past eight months I have been suffering from diabetes. I have consulted several of our leading physicians, but have failed to receive the slightest benefit from their costly medicines.

Four months ago I saw your advertisement in the "Herald." I was persuaded by a friend who had been benefited by your world-renowned Buchu. I purchased a bottle, took the contents, and was so relieved that I continued the use of it. The diabetes has entirely disappeared after using it three months. I would give $50 a bottle if I could not get it at any other price.

I most earnestly recommend it to all those suffering from this disease. Sincerely yours,
ANNA E. STOUGHTON,
No. 123 West Twenty-seventh street.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

Established upwards of Nineteen Years, prepared by

H. T. HELMBOLD,

At his Drug and Chemical Warehouses,

No. 594 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

AND

No. 104 SOUTH TENTH STREET,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.,

Only Depots.

PRICE:

Six Bottles for $6'50,

OR

$1'25 Per Bottle.

DELIVERED TO ANY ADDRESS.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE

None are genuine unless done up in steel-engraved wrapper, with *fac-simile* of my chemical warehouse, and signed [10 29 wsit

H. T. HELMBOLD.

FINANCIAL.

A RELIABLE

Safe Home Investment

THE

Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad Company

7 PER CENT. GOLD

First Mortgage Bonds.

Interest Payable April and October, Free of State and United States Taxes.

We are now offering the balance of the loan of $1,200,000, which is secured by a first and only lien on the entire property and franchises of the Company,

At 90 and the Accrued Interest Added.

The Road is now rapidly approaching completion, with a large trade in COAL, IRON, and LUMBER, in addition to the passenger travel awaiting the opening of this greatly needed enterprise, as the local trade alone is sufficiently large to sustain the Road. We have no hesitation in recommending the Bonds as a CHEAP, RELIABLE, and SAFE INVESTMENT.

For pamphlets, with map, and full information, apply to

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
Dealers in Government Securities,
No. 36 South THIRD Street,
6 9 tf4p PHILADELPHIA.

530. 530.

REMOVAL.

Harrisson Grambo,

BANKER,

HAS REMOVED TO HIS NEW OFFICE,

No. 530 WALNUT Street.

HIS UNRIVALLED CONVENIENCES WILL ENABLE HIM TO ACCOMMODATE HIS RAPIDLY INCREASING BUSINESS, AND EXTEND THE GREATER FACILITIES TO HIS PATRONS.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS RECEIVED AND INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES.

ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF ALL RELIABLE SECURITIES.

COLLECTIONS MADE EVERYWHERE.

REAL ESTATE COLLATERAL LOANS NEGOTIATED. [11 9 wfm6tp

☞ THIS OFFICE IS IN DIRECT TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION WITH ALL THE FINANCIAL CENTRES OF THE COUNTRY.

D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

Successors to Smith, Randolph & Co.

Every branch of the business will have prompt attention as heretofore.

Quotations of Stocks, Governments, and Gold, constantly received from New York by PRIVATE WIRE, from our friends, Edmund D. Randolph & Co.

MACHINERY.

ENGINES,

Tools, Machinery, Etc.,

FOR SALE AT

THE NOVELTY IRON WORKS,

FOOT OF EAST TWELFTH STREET
NEW YORK,

EMBRACING
ENGINES, PLANERS, LATHES,
SMITHS' AND BOILER MAKERS' TOOLS,
And Machinery and Patterns of the most approved kinds, etc. etc. etc. Also,
6 HIGH-PRESSURE ENGINES, partly finished.
2 STEVENSON'S PAT. TURBINE WATER WHEELS, 66 in. in diameter, and
1 MARINE BEAM ENGINE, 66 in. by 10 ft. stroke.

JNO. S. SCHULTZE,
Receiver of the Novelty Iron Works.

Send for Catalogue.
NEW YORK tober 29, 1870. 10 29 1mrp

MALT LIQUORS.

ALE! ALE! ALE!
Great Reduction in Prices.
DRAUGHT ALE, $6 PER BBL.
BOTTLING ALE AND PORTER, $7 PER BBL.
XX ALE, DRAUGHT PORTER, AND BROWN STOUT, $8 PER BBL.,
At CUCKES'
OLD-ESTABLISHED BREWERY,
Nos. 824, 826, 828, 830 and 832 ST. JOHN Street,
11 7 mwsimrp PHILADELPHIA.

GAS FIXTURES.

CORNELIUS & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS

OF

GAS FIXTURES.

Wholesale and Retail

Salesrooms,

No. 821 CHERRY Street

PHILADELPHIA.

We have no store or salesroom on Chesnut street.

9 14 2mSp CORNELIUS & SONS.

BAKER, ARNOLD & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS

OF

GAS FIXTURES,
Chandeliers,
Pendants,
Brackets, Etc.,
OF NEW DESIGNS.

SALESROOMS,
No. 710 CHESNUT Street.
MANUFACTORY,
S. W. Corner TWELFTH and BROWN
11 1 2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

FURNITURE, ETC.

PURCHASERS OF

COTTAGE CHAMBER SUITS

And the various styles of
BEDSTEADS,
BUREAUS,
WASHSTANDS,
WARDROBES, ETC.,
Finished in imitation of Walnut, Maple, or other "hard woods," and now generally known as "Imitation" or "Painted" Furniture, are hereby informed that every article of our manufacture is

STAMPED WITH OUR INITIALS AND TRADE MARK,

And those who wish to obtain goods of our make (there being, at the present time, numerous imitations in the market), should invariably ask the dealer of whom they are purchasing to exhibit our stamp on the goods, and take no other, no matter what representations may be made concerning them.

KILBURN & GATES,
Wholesale Manufacturers of Cottage Furniture,
No. 619 MARKET STREET,
7 2 smw6mrp PHILADELPHIA, PA.

BUY YOUR FURNITURE

OF

GOULD & CO.,

Nos. 37 and 39 N. SECOND Street

AND

N. E. Corner NINTH and MARKET.

LARGEST, CHEAPEST, AND BEST STOCK IN THE WORLD. [10 5 wfm3mrp

HUTTON & McCONNELL,
Furniture Warerooms,
No. 809 MARKET STREET, Philadelphia,
Offer an extensive and entirely new stock of splendid
Furniture and Upholstery,
EVERY ARTICLE BEING ORIGINAL IN DESIGN, SUPERIOR IN QUALITY, ELEGANT IN FINISH, AND CHEAP IN PRICE.
Our patrons having long appreciated the above POINTS in our GOODS, we are induced to present these facts to the public, that we may continue to receive their patronage, promising prompt attention to all orders entrusted to us. 9 27 wsl3trp

THE GREAT AMERICAN FURNITURE DEPOT,
1202 MARKET STREET. 1204
Examine our immense stock, unsurpassed in variety and elegance, before purchasing.

WALNUT WORK A SPECIALTY.

We sell 20 per cent. cheaper than auction prices, and will not be undersold by any house.
Full Marble Top Walnut Suits.....$60 to $600
Cottage Suits.....$33 to $55
Parlor Suits in Plush, Terry, Reps, and Hair Cloth; Chamber and Dining Room Suits in great variety, all at prices that distance competition. 10 24 mwfrp3m

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANIES.

SECURITY FROM LOSS BY BURGLARY, ROBBERY, FIRE, OR ACCIDENT.

The Fidelity Insurance, Trust, and Safe Deposit Company,
OF PHILADELPHIA,
IN THEIR
New Marble Fire-proof Building,
Nos. 329-331 CHESNUT Street.
Capital subscribed, $1,000,000; paid, $600,000.

COUPON BONDS, STOCKS, SECURITIES, FAMILY PLATE, COIN, DEEDS, and VALUABLES of every description received for safe-keeping, under guarantee, at very moderate rates.

The Company also rent SAFES INSIDE THEIR BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, at prices varying from $15 to $75 a year, according to size. An extra size for Corporations and Bankers. Rooms and desks adjoining vaults provided for Safe Renters.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY RECEIVED ON INTEREST at three per cent., payable by check, without notice, and at four per cent., payable by check, on ten days' notice.

TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT furnished available in all parts of Europe.

INCOME COLLECTED and remitted for one per cent

The Company act as EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, and GUARDIANS, and RECEIVE and EXECUTE TRUSTS of every description, from the Courts, Corporations, and Individuals.

N. B. BROWNE, President.
C. H. CLARK, Vice-President.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

DIRECTORS.

N. B. Browne,	Alexander Henry,
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Charles Macalester,	Henry C. Gibson,
Edward W. Clark,	J. Gillingham Fell.
Henry Pratt McKean.	

[5 13 fmwt

ITALY.

A Lecture by Rev. Alexander Reed, D. D.—Interesting Information Concerning Italy and the Italians.

The Rev. Alexander Reed, D. D., of this city, last evening delivered a lecture in the West Arch Street Presbyterian Church, on the subject "Italy as I saw it." Of the able effort the following is an abstract:—

"On the Mediterranean sea, like a huge boot—which Napoleon would have been most happy to have put on—lies the peninsula now called Italy. In this country every portion of the soil is a pilgrimage, every peak and plain, every rock and river, is redolent with antiquity. The Italy of to-day, exclusive of several islands, is about as large as New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. It is arranged in three territorial divisions, the Kingdom of Italy, the Republic of San Marino, and Monaca.

"It was on the evening of a perfect summer day that I came from the northward to one of the most beautiful cities of Italy—Naples. Its beautiful bay was a splendid mosaic under the rays of the departing sun. It was a picture never to be forgotten, and the grandest feature was old Vesuvius, toward the south, able, and seemingly willing, to destroy all.

"Soon after arriving, our party started for a visit to this far-famed mountain. We drove southward from Naples, some six miles to Resina, where we exchanged carriages for active, sure-footed ponies, and began the ascent. From this point to the crater it is about 9 miles of travel. At the point of 2000 feet elevation, 2 miles from the crater, is the hermitage, where we rested beneath the last trees we should find on the ascent.

"The crater, full of vapor so as to be impenetrable to the eye, was some 500 feet wide, a vast caldron a third of a mile in circumference, and, couching upon its crumbling edge, we peered into its invisible depths. A stone hurled into it went down, down, down, until one shuddered as it ceased to be heard. At several places through the thin crust the fires were visible, and we touched them with our staves.

"Pompeii is reached by railway, and is 13 miles from Naples. This city was founded long before the Romans held the country. In the year 79, just 1791 years ago, when Titus ruled in Rome, when the gay people of the city were busy buying and selling, feasting and mourning, and were intensely absorbed in a municipal election, all forgetful of God, then suddenly a vast column of black smoke burst from the mountain five miles away, and, rising to a prodigious height, it gradually spread itself out, hiding the sun and overshadowing the earth for many a league.

"The smoke and thick cloud were broken only by blue and sulphurous flashes, and it was followed by a rain of ashes and showers of small hot stones, mingled with heavier masses. Then an aqueous vapor condensed into rain mixed with the ashes that filled the air, and poured floods of liquid mud upon the doomed city, crushing in roofs and streaming through streets, filling every nook and crevice until there was no shelter left. Those who had not fled, or who returned for gain, had no escape. Those who had taken refuge in cellars and secret vaults were sealed up forever. Thus, in three days, eighteen hundred years ago, Pompeii and Herculaneum perished from the face of the earth.

"The cities as resurrected look much like a burnt district in any city would look. The impression that you are in a Roman town of old is so vivid that you find yourself almost instinctively wondering where the people are to-day. The houses are open to the sun, just as if occupied. The streets have deep ruts cut in them by the chariot wheels of long ago. We enter a house unchallenged, and inspect the arrangements. The floor of the vestibule is laid in mosaic, with the Latin word, *Salve* (*welcome*) or flowers worked into the design. The houses and shops are generally small, usually of but one story.

"At the distance of 130 miles by railway from Naples is the Eternal City on the Seven Hills of Rome. One of its great attractions is St. Peter's, on the site of the former temple to Jupiter. St. Peter's is a landscape, other churches are gardens. The temperature in the interior is cool in summer and warm in winter. Its windows are never open. It has an atmosphere of its own and requires no ventilation. Thousands of people in it give it only the appearance of emptiness.

"The Vatican, the capitol of the Roman possessions and the palace of the Popes, is as different from other palaces as St. Peter's is from other churches. It is an accumulation of palaces, built at different periods by different Popes. With its gardens it occupies as much space as the city of Turin. It contains between four and five thousand rooms. It has miles of pictures, statuary, manuscripts, and books. As a museum it is the first in the world. Its library, besides its tens of thousands of volumes, has twenty-five thousand manuscripts.

"The Colosseum of Rome or the Flavian Amphitheatre is one of the greatest sights. Vespasian began it, and the Jewish captives completed it under Titus and his son. When it was inaugurated 5000 wild animals and 10,000 human captives were slain. It covers six acres of ground. In the same vicinity is the principal entrance to the Catacombs. These vast subterranean excavations served as the places of refuge and worship, and also the burial place of the early Christians.

"The city of Venice is a wondrous marble flower built upon the surface of the sea. Here one has a peculiar sensation in being met at the railroad depot by a carriage in the shape of a boat. No city exerts so strong a spell upon the imagination. It is a new kind of living, it upsets all old habits. In external Venice there are but three things to be seen—sea, sky, and architecture; but if you start out to see them, there as elsewhere you will drown. Think of the tide coming in to your front door twice a day. Think of having to call a boat if you only want to put a letter in the Post Office or make a call next door! But there are compensations for all inconveniences. The streets are never dusty. Besides, children never fall out of the windows in Venice and drown, for they can all swim. You are never out of water to wash because of a drought, though drinking water is poor enough.

"Time will not allow a description of all the Italian cities, but after all, though the country is everywhere so beautiful, one is glad to cross the mountains and come into Switzerland the republic, and the home of the brave. There we are beyond despotism of Church or State. We are exhilarated by the free air. We rejoice that we are republicans. We breathe freer and rest.

"Our description of the country has been more in praise than blame. While we are glad and thankful that we are Americans, it is not thought best to travel, as do some as judges through all the earth, believing that there is nothing good but at home. While there is much to condemn, it is not always best to speak of it. The object of this sketch is not criticism, and therefore not to spy out defects."

VON STEINMETZ.

The Facts about his Removal, at Last.

The correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, writing from before Metz under date of October 16, says:—

The leading facts in connection with the appointment and subsequent removal of Von Steinmetz may not be out of place here. I believe that they are not yet accurately understood outside of official circles. I have them, quite recently, from an undoubted source. At the opening of the campaign the King, who did not too highly respect Von Steinmetz's talents, appointed him, by his personal dictum, against the advice of his Council of War, to the command of the first three main bodies into which the army operating against the French Rhine armies was to be divided. His stated reason for so doing was that thereby a signal refutation would be given to two widely-prevailing popular prejudices—first, that in Prussia herself the nobility were to be favored in the dispensation of appointments, in preference to talent when exhibited by persons of vulgar birth; secondly, that in the Southern States of Germany the Royal House of Prussia was disposed to arrogate to itself the lion's share of the prerogatives and honors of the conduct of the war. Thus, the Princes of the blood came in command second and third after a man of comparatively humble origin. This went all well until the battles of August at Metz, where General Von Steinmetz, on his own responsibility, without justification, disobeyed the positive orders of the commander-in-chief, in passing the Moselle on the south side of Metz instead of the north side. Had he done the latter, as ordered, the repeated but ineffectual and terribly costly attacks of the 7th and 8th Corps on the enemy's position at Moscou-ste. Hubert, from the Bois de Vaux and the Bois des Ognons, would have been replaced by an easy and presumably successful and far less costly attack by the same body from the heights of the Bois du Saulny. There the Germans would have had the advantage of high ground against lower positions of the French, and would not have had to cross, at such immense loss, such deep and steep ravines, in the face of the enemy's concentrated fire. From Bazaine's first position, when attacked, on the Metz-Verdun road, he could not have so readily turned to answer the attack if the latter had come at once from the north and southwest, as he did against these narrow heads of columns which approached him from the south and southwest only. On his repulse, during the the evening of the 18th of September, his only possible line of retreat would have been down the dangerous defile of Gravelotte by Ars-sur-Moselle, into the valley of the Moselle (the very line on which Von Steinmetz wrongly came up against him), and Bazaine's retreat into Metz, on the morning of the 19th, would have been rendered impossible. He would have been either crushed in yet another battle, or chased down the Moselle towards Nancy, which movement would eventually have subjected him to a like certainty of annihilation.

After this event the King personally expressed his displeasure to General Von Steinmetz, and ordered him to report in future, not to the great headquarters of the army, but to that of Prince Frederick Charles. Upon this the temper of the General, none too sweet ordinarily, grew notably irascible and ungenial, which quality he took such pains to manifest in his personal and official intercourse with the Prince, that at length the relations of the two grew into a public scandal at headquarters, seriously disturbing the serenity of the official atmosphere, and threatening ultimately to vitiate the discipline of the armies concerned. This led to the removal of Von Steinmetz, not at the request of the Prince, but at that of General von Moltke. Since then matters stand as above described, in a curiously pied condition—an "army" composed of two corps, and provided with a general staff of its own, yet without any commander, but the commander of another "army," of which the first mentioned forms part. That the influence of modern ideas regarding "equal rights" is gradually forcing those who are the natural opponents of such ideas to cede them some recognition is evident, not only from King William's appointment of a man of the people to an important command over higher born officers, but also from the fact that the chief of the staff of Prince Frederick Charles' army—Gen. Stiehle—is a man not even as yet endowed with the ennobling preposition, which has usually followed on the heels at least, if it did not necessarily precede, all high civil or military distinctions. This man, still quite young, rose solely by his talents, and was chosen to his present position by the Prince in preference to men of far longer service and of incomparably "older" families.

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All Free from State Tax, and Issued in Sums of $1000.

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A Primary, Elementary, and Finishing School for boys and young men. Persons interested in education are invited to call and witness the method of teaching and discipline practised. Circulars at Mr. Warburton's, No. 430 Chesnut street, or at the Academy. Open for visitors from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. 8 20

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Next session begins MONDAY, October 3.

For circulars apply to

3 21 1y Rev. T. W. CATTELL.

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CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, Nos. 1527 AND 1529 SPRUCE Street, Philadelphia, will reopen on TUESDAY, September 13. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the institute.

6 15 wfm 6m L. D'HERVILLY, Principal.

HENRY G. THUNDER'S MUSICAL ACADEMY, No. 1028 PINE Street, is now open for the reception of pupils. See circulars at Music Stores. Office hours 8 to 9 A. M. and 1 to 3 P. M. 10 11 1m*

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"THE SPIRIT OF THE MIST," by T. Buchanan Read.

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Through Bills of Lading given, and rates guaranteed to all points in the South and Southwest.

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SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY.

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FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

City of Paris, Saturday, Nov. 12, at 8 A. M.

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Payable in gold.		Payable in currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$3
To London	80	To London	35
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The PANTHER will sail for Savannah on Saturday, November 12 at 8 A. M.

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THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.

The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Saturday, November 12, at 6 A. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Saturday, November 19.

Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.

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ASSETS	$2,783,581
Losses paid since organization	$23,000,000
Receipts of Premiums, 1869	$1,991,637 45
Interest from Investments, 1869	114,696 74
	$2,106,334 19
Losses paid, 1869	$1,035,396 84

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on City Property	$766,450
United States Government and other Loan Bonds	1,123,846
Railroad, Bank and Canal Stocks	55,708
Cash in Bank and Office	247,620
Loans on Collateral Security	82,558
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	331,944
Accrued Interest	20,357
Premiums in course of transmission	55,198
Unsettled Marine Premiums	100,900
Real Estate, Office of Company, Philadelphia	30,000
	$2,783,581

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Assets Aug. 1, '70 $3,009,888 24

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ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS 2,609,888 24

INCOME FOR 1870, $810,000. LOSSES PAID IN 1869, $144,908 42.

Losses paid since 1829 over $5,500,000

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INCORPORATED MARCH 17, 1820.

OFFICE,

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BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY

From Loss by fire (in the City of Philadelphia only)

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THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.

No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

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THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office S. W. cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.

CASH Capital (paid up in full) $200,000 00

CASH Assets, October, 1870 581,139 12

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No. 809 CHESNUT Street.

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IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

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ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO. PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 26 NORTH WHARVES

AND

No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

PERILS OF THE LAKES.

Cast Adrift—Three Barges in a Storm on Lake Huron—Two Crews Supposed to Have Been Lost.

From the Detroit Free Press, Nov. 2.

Yesterday morning the bark Oneonta arrived down, having on board a woman named Josephine Dean, and a man named Harry Morrison, as survivors of seven or eight persons, who composed the crews of the three ill-fated barges that were cast adrift in a terrible storm off Point aux Barques, Sunday night, at midnight. The story of the survivors flew along the docks with great speed, as an anxiety had been felt for a day to know the fate of the crews, and the two survivors were called on time and again to relate their unfortunate adventures. The story of Mrs. Dean is full of suffering and affliction, as she has been made a widow by the terrible storm. It seems that on Friday night last the tug Zouave started for Bay City with six barges heavily lumber laden. Getting down to Port Austin she found the tug Clematis lying there, and the sea was so heavy that she decided to turn over the Joseph A. Hollon, Mohawk, and the Mills to her charge, coming along with the other three herself. The crew of the Hollon consisted of Captain Robert Forrest, a Canadian; the mate, Harry Morrison, of Algonac; Peter Dean, and the woman Josephine Dean, his wife, and employed on board in the capacity of cook. The gale continued to blow fresher, after the tugs started out, and the Zouave was soon out of sight, the Clematis going along slowly. The sea grew constantly rougher, and the men at the wheel on the barges had to lash themselves fast. The woman retired to bed about 9 o'clock, all anxiety for the safety of the barge being carefully kept from her. About midnight, while it seemed as if the barge would be knocked to pieces, the tow-line suddenly snapped, the men heard a shout through the gloomy darkness from the tug, and the three barges were adrift in the lake, utterly at the mercy of the Storm King. Captain Forrest was greatly excited over the event, and was utterly incapable of giving or assisting to execute any orders that held out a hope of safety. The barges soon broached to in the troughs of the sea, and the crews shouted to each other that there was no hope. They knew that the tug could not put about in that wild sea and pick up the line, and that she would have enough to do to make her own port. They soon drifted quite close to each other, and grim despair settled down over all. The deck load of the Hollon began to start, and she cut loose from the others, so as not to impair their slight hopes. Thus she drifted off into the gloom, and the shouts of the alarmed crews were soon drowned out by the booming of the storm. In half an hour nearly all the Hollon's deck load was gone, and then the Captain, thinking that she labored less, concluded to cast anchor, having plenty of cable, and hoping that the storm would abate before she should go to pieces. The anchor failed to get holding ground, and the Hollon dragged about two miles before fetching up. During this time wave after wave went over her, and the cabin finally went overboard. The wife had been called up a short time previous, but was too much alarmed to dress, and came on deck in her night clothes, a loose calico dress thrown over them. She was lashed to the rail by her husband, who at length told her that there was no hope, and they crouched down behind the bulwark together, determined that death should not separate them. Dean had been ill with a fever most all summer, and was not very stout, and was so poorly dressed that he continually shook like one in a fit of ague. When the cabin went overboard, Captain Forrest declared that their fate was sealed, and would not heed Morrison's injunctions to hold out bravely to the last. He threw himself down on the lumber yet remaining, refusing to even pass a lashing around his body, and a great wave soon lifted him over the side and carried him off amid the tossing waves to leeward. He met his death without a cry, and made not the slightest resistance. Morrison is a young man in good health and strong nerve, and after the death of the captain he made every effort to cheer up Dean and his wife, telling them that he could see signs of an abatement to the storm, and that the barge was then securely holding at anchor. While neither were without hope, Dean commenced to grow weaker and weaker, and was at times almost insensible from the cold. At daylight the storm had gone down a great deal, and there was every prospect that the barge would hold out. The weather was extremely cold, the three suffering severely, and Dean was almost gone. And yet, seeing how his wife was suffering, the brave man, almost dying then, raised up, pulled off his coat, and made the wife wrap herself in it! This left the man with nothing on but shirt and pants, and he laid his head in her lap, and never spoke again until Monday noon, when he roused up a little, said that the storm had gone down, bade his wife good-bye, and dropped off to his death without a groan. The two survivors had nothing to eat from Sunday night until Monday afternoon at 4 o'clock, when the bark hove in sight, altered her course, and sent a small boat to take them off, arriving down as stated.

I am willing to take my oath as to the truth of this statement.

So incredible did this extraordinary affair seem, that those who saw it several days ago refrained from stating or asserting what they had seen, for fear that not only their veracity but their sanity would be questioned, and it was only until a number of gentlemen of the first respectability had seen and reported the result of their personal observations that credence was attached to the truth of the matter. Take it altogether, it is certainly the most astounding and miraculous atmospheric wonder that has ever been witnessed in this part of the world, and will doubtless afford abundant food for thought, research, and observation not only among scientific men, but among all classes. There are so many who vouch for the truth of Mr. Lemoine's statement, and his character for veracity is such, that there can no longer be any doubt of the fact that it has been raining for the past five days on the graves of his kindred.

CHAUCER'S TABARD INN.—Hard by St. Saviour's, in Borough High street, less than five minutes' walk from London Bridge, there may yet be seen some poor remains of what once was the Tabard Inn. You turn from the street into one of those court-yards which in the east of London are so frequent, and find at once that the very name has felt the influence of time. Following in the wake of "The Goat and Compasses"—which once was "God Encompass us"—the "Tabard" has undergone phonetic decay, and is now known as the "Talbot." The claims of history are, however, recognized by an inscription which hangs over the doorway of the "Talbot," announcing the house to be, in spite of its name, the "Ancient Tabard Inn." The whole yard is redolent of dilapidation. Facing one, on entering, there is an interesting block of old buildings, forming part of the left side and bottom of what once was an ample court-yard. This part of the buildings contains not improbably the shell of the corresponding portion of the original inn. The doors of the first floor all open into one of the wide balustraded galleries or verandahs so common in the genuine old English hostelry. The rooms that surround this balustraded gallery are at any rate on the site of the very rooms tenanted by the twenty-nine Canterbury Pilgrims on the eve of their immortal pilgrimage; one of them still bears the special name of "Chaucer's Room;" and the gallery, as far as mere look goes, differs, probably, but very little from that scene of the Host's anxious labors when in the morning he acted as "Chanticleere," and went round to rouse each pilgrim from his bed. Quite recent residents can recollect when the coign of the old balustraded gallery was connected with the modern brick mass on the right by an ancient wood work bridge, coeval at least with the oldest portion of the building as it stands. But the bridge is gone; and, unless some rescuing hand is forthcoming, the rest of the building will soon follow. Yet from that courtyard actually rode forth the company that lives and moves forever in Chaucer's poetry, or, at any rate, many a company of which the "Canterbury Tales" present a life-like copy. In that room lay the seemly Prioress and her nuns; here the Knight, with the "yong Squier" sharing his chamber and waiting dutifully upon his needs; that staircase the burly Monk made re echo and quake with his heavy tread; and here, leaning upon the balustrade-work, the Friar and the Somnour (Summoner or Attorney) had many a sharp passage of arms. The house which was Chaucer's home during the brief two years of sunshine that closed his life stands no longer. But that, at least, needs no monument to preserve its memory. It was rented of the Abbot and Monks of Westminster; and Henry VII's Chapel now stands on its site. There, during the summer of 1400, he peacefully met his end, and was taken from what then was the outer shadow of the Abbey to repose forever within its walls. But the "Tabard Inn" is Chaucer's house in a wider sense than any which he for a season inhabited, either at Woodstock, Donnington, or close to Westminster Abbey; and the Tabard Inn is not, as it now stands, a thing creditable to a country that adds to a great history the glory of a supreme literature.—*The Echo.*

A SENSATION SPOILED.

A Woman Claims to have been Shot at—The Pistol Accidentally Discharged.

On Saturday night, says the Pittsburg *Commercial* of yesterday, between 8 and 9 o'clock, a gentleman living in Temperanceville was walking along Sixth street, near Penn avenue, when a revolver, which he carried in his pocket, by some means worked its way out and dropped on the sidewalk. The concussion discharged one of the cartridges out of the cylinder, but just what direction it took no one can tell. Immediately in front of the gentleman was a woman, who is a vagrant, and has been before the Mayor on several occasions on charges of that nature.

No sooner had the pistol been discharged than she raised the cry that the man had tried to shoot her, and the thoroughfare being a crowded one, the police officer on duty conceived it to be his duty to arrest the gentleman. He was taken to the watch-house office, where he satisfactorily explained the matter, as above indicated. He said the character of the neighborhood through which he travelled necessitated the carrying of a weapon, and he also showed conclusively that the pistol had fallen out of his pocket, and that the ball had not passed through the barrel at all, but directly out of the cylinder. Thereupon he was released, and the woman informed that if she did not leave she would be locked up for vagrancy. For a time the case promised to be quite sensational in its details.

THE LIFE BEYOND.

The Strange Suicide of Young Starr in New York

The morning papers publish an account of G. H. Starr's death, styling it a "Singular Suicide." He was only sixteen years old, and remarkably precocious, it is said, and had a very strong desire to fathom the mysteries of religion. This became so strong at last, that he resolved by taking his own life to discover all. Well, it was very natural that he should have done so. Wine and religion prove to much for the brain of man very often, and why should it be regarded as singular that a boy should be overcome by them? He is of a dreamy, speculative turn of mind, is very susceptible, is thrown into the society of persons who delight in advancing wild and improbable theories, tinged with the darkness of skepticism, and being of a tender age and pliant mind, gradually becomes possessed of and imbued with these weird dreams and doubts of the spirit world. While in this state he goes out with a companion of kindred ideas and drinks too freely, becomes for a time insane, and resolved upon setting all doubts at rest by taking his own life, and "seeing what is beyond." The whole thing is perfectly natural, and it would have been singular only if he had withstood the pressure of the influences surrounding him—wine, infidelity, and spiritual philosophy.—*N. Y. Express of last evening.*

POST OFFICE ROBBERY.

Singular Affair—A Letter-box Rifled in Broad Daylight.

The Washington *Star* of last evening says:—Yesterday, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 5 P. M., some daring robbers broke the glass of the box of Charles C. Tucker, Esq., claim agent, at the city Post Office delivery window during the temporary absence of the window clerk, and took the contents (some forty letters) out, and, after rifling them, replaced them in the box. Several checks were replaced in the box, with a draft for $600, which the thief was sharp enough not to take, knowing that payment could be stopped. It is supposed there were two men engaged in this job—one to watch while the other broke the glass. It is not known whether any money was taken, no letter having been returned indicating remittances, but Mr. Tucker thinks it probable there was, he being in daily receipt of money letters from correspondents.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—
TIME TABLE.
COMMENCING MONDAY, JUNE 6, 1870.

Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 11:45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11:45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6:45 and 8:10 A. M., 2:00, 4:00, and 7:15 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7:15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs Daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6:45 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail; 9:00 A. M., Express; 2:35 P. M., Express; 7:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, JULY 10, 1870.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.

Mail Train	8:00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation,	10 A. M. & 12:50 and 7:10 P. M.
Fast Line	12:30 P. M.
Erie Express	11:00 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:00 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	10:30 P. M.
Way Passenger	11:30 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock. Pittsburg Express, leaving on Saturday night, runs only to Harrisburg.

Cincinnati Express leaves daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M. at No. 116 Market street.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Philadelphia at 8:40 A. M.; arrives at Paoli at 9:40 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Philadelphia at 6:40 P. M.; arrives at Paoli at 7:40 P. M.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Paoli at 6:50 A. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 8:10 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Paoli at 4:50 P. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 6:10 P. M.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT.

Cincinnati Express	3:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6:30 A. M.
Erie Mail	6:30 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation,	9:40 A. M. & 3:30 & 6:40 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	9:00 A. M.
Fast Line and Buffalo Express	9:35 A. M.
Lancaster Train	11:55 A. M.
Erie Express	5:40 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	9:40 P. M.
Pacific Express	12:20 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:40 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent.
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent.
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATT,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.

On and after WEDNESDAY, November 2, 1870.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 8½, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 2½, 3½, 3½, 4:05, 4½, 5:05, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10:05, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 6:55, 7½, 8, 8:20, 9, 9½, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3½, 4, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8:20 and 9½ down train, and 2½, 3½, and 5½ up trains, will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 8½ A. M., 2, 4:05, 7, and 10½ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8½ A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9½ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, and 12 A. M., 2½, 3½, 5½, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7:10, 8, 9:10, and 11:40 A. M., 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40, and 10:40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9½ A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:50 A. M., 12:40, 5:40, and 9:25 P. M.

Passengers taking the 6:55, 9 A. M., 6½ & 11 P. M. trains from Germantown will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4, 5, 5½, 6½, 8:05, 10, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5½, 6:25, 7, 7¾, 8:50, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6½, 8, and 9½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4, 5, 5½, 6¾, 8:05, 10, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6, 6:55, 7½, 8:10, 9:20, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6, 6¾, 8½, and 10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 1½, 6¾, and 9½ P. M.

PLYMOUTH RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 5 P. M.

Leave Plymouth 6¾ A. M.

The 7¾ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts Landing, Domino, or Schur's Lane.

Passengers taking the 7, 9:05 A. M., 6½ & 12 P. M. trains from Ninth and Green streets will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

The 8¾ A. M. 12½ and 5 P. M. trains from New York stop at Intersection Station.

5 20 W. S. WILSON, General Sup't.

RAILROAD LINES.

1870.—FOR NEW YORK—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6:30 A. M., Accommodation, and 2 P. M., Express, via Camden and Amboy, and at 8 A. M., Express Mail, and 3:30 P. M., Accommodation, via Camden and Jersey City.

At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 6:30 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Farmingdale.

At 6:30 A. M., 2 and 3:30 P. M. for Freehold.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton.

At 6:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, 5, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, Delanco, and Riverton.

At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 5, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 5, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 11:30 P. M. line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

At 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:45, 6:45, and 12 P. M., New York Express Lines, and at 11:30 P. M., Emigran Line, via Jersey City.

At 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:45, 6:45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9:30 A. M., 6:45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

Sunday Lines leave at 9:30 A. M., 6:45 P. M., and 12 night.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5, P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 10:45 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., 2:30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 A. M., 12:30, 5:15, and 7:30 P. M. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 and 10:45 A. M., 12:30, 2:30, 5:15, 6, and 7:30 P. M. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

VIA BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

VIA NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

At 11 A. M. for New York, Long Branch, and intermediate places.

VIA CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY RAILROAD.

At 7 and 11 A. M., 1, 2:30, 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11:30 P. M. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 7 A. M., 2:30 and 6:30 P. M. for Lumberton and Medford.

At 7 and 11 A. M., 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

Oct. 17, 1870. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, CORRY, ROCHESTER, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Takes effect May 16, 1870.

Sixteen Daily Trains leave Passenger Depot, corner of Berks and American streets (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

7:00 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

At 7:35 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

8:25 A. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

9:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Hackettstown, Schooley's Mountain, and N. J. Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

11 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington

1:15, 3:35, and 6:20 P. M., for Abington.

1:45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.

2:30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

At 3:20 P. M. (Bethlehem Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Coplay, and Mauch Chunk.

4:15 P. M. (Mail) for Doylestown.

5:00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

6:20 P. M. (Accommodation) for Lansdale.

8:00 and 11:30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

The Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union Lines City Cars run to the Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA FROM Bethlehem at 8:55, and 10:35 A. M.; 2:15, 5:05, and 8:25 P. M.

Doylestown at 8:25 A. M., 4:40 and 7:05 P. M.

Lansdale at 7:30 A. M.

Fort Washington at 9:20 and 11:20 A. M., 3:10 and 9:45 P. M.

Abington at 2:35, 4:55, and 6:45 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2:00 P. M.

Philadelphia for Fort Washington at 8:30 A. M. and 7:00 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 6:30 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4:00 P. M.

Fort Washington for Philadelphia at 9:30 A. M. and 5:10 P. M.

Tickets sold and baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. Fifth street.

May 16, 1870. ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD SUMMER TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, May 30, 1870, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia	10:20 P. M.
" " Williamsport	8:00 A. M.
" arrives at Erie	7:40 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia	10:50 A. M.
" " Williamsport	8:15 P. M.
" arrives at Erie	7:25 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia	7:50 A. M.
" " Williamsport	6:00 P. M.
" arrives at Lock Haven	7:20 P. M.
BALD EAGLE MAIL leaves Williamsport	1:30 P. M.
" " arrives at Lock Haven	2:45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie	8:50 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9:25 P. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	6:20 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie	9:00 P. M.
" " Williamsport	8:15 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	5:50 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Williamsport	9:45 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	9:55 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP. leaves Williamsport	12:25 A. M.
" " Harrisburg	5:20 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	9:25 A. M.
BALD EAGLE MAIL leaves L. Haven	11:35 A. M.
" arr. Williamsp't	12:50 P. M.
BALD EAGLE EX. leaves Lock Haven	9:25 P. M.
" " arr. Williamsport	10:50 P. M.

Express Mail and Accommodation, east and west, connect at Corry, and all west bound trains and Mail and Accommodation east at Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

WM. A. BALDWIN,
General Superintendent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, October 17, 1870, Trains will leave and arrive at the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, as follows:—

FROM PHILADELPHIA

For West Chester at 7:45 and 11:20 A. M., 2:30, 6:15, and 11:30 P. M. Stops at all stations.

For West Chester at 4:40 P. M. This train stops only at stations between Media and West Chester (Greenwood excepted).

For B. C. Junction at 4:10 P. M. Stops at all stations.

FOR PHILADELPHIA

From West Chester at 6:30 and 10:45 A. M., 1:55, 4:55, and 6:55 P. M. Stops at all stations.

From West Chester at 7:55 A. M. This train stops only at stations between West Chester and Media (Greenwood excepted).

From B. C. Junction at 8:40 A. M. Stops at all stations.

ON SUNDAY—Leave Philadelphia at 8:30 A. M. and 2 P. M. Leave West Chester at 7:55 A. M. and 4 P. M.

10 14 W. C. WHEELER, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the Interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT
Of Passenger Trains, Oct. 31, 1870.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira; etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehana trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc.; connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6:25 A. M., stopping at Intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8:40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:15 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leave Pottsville at 5:40 A. M. and 4:20 P. M., and Reading at 7:30 A. M. and 6:25 P. M., stopping at all way stations; arrive in Philadelphia at 10:20 A. M. and 9:25 P. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:35 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9:40 P. M.

Morning Express trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon Express trains leave Harrisburg at 2:50 P. M., and Pottsville at 3:10 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 7:00 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation South at 6:35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:30 noon, for Reading and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M. These trains connect both ways with Sunday trains on Perkiomen and Colebrookdale Railroads.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:30, and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6:20 A. M., 12:45, and 6:15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7:30 A. M., 12:30, and 6:15 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 6:45 and 8:05 A. M., 12:45 noon, and 4:15 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Mount Pleasant and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Mt. Pleasant at 7:00 and 11:25 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leave New York at 9:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M., passing Reading at 1:45 and 10:05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 5:35 A. M. and 8:50 A. M., passing Reading at 7:23 A. M. and 10:40 A. M., arriving at New York 12:05 noon and 3:40 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:50 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6:30 and 11:30 A. M. and 5:50 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:35 A. M., and 1:40 and 4:50 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 8:55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:05 noon for Pinegrove, Tremont, and Brookside, returning from Harrisburg at 3:40 P. M., from Brookside at 3:45 P. M., and from Tremont at 6:25 A. M. and 5:05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Pottsville and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottsville and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $47·00 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For one, two, three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4:25 A. M., 12:30 noon, 6 and 7:15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

OUR POLICE.

The Work Performed by them Yesterday.

The police force of this city it was thought had rendered itself sufficiently infamous on the occasion of the late election in this city. But yesterday they interfered in an election over which they certainly had no control, and as a result nearly twenty of these unworthy representatives are now confined in the Camden jail, with the proof of their identity upon their persons. An additional result is that a number of inoffensive colored residents of this city who had gone over to Jersey were arrested on their return last evening and cruelly maltreated, some of them on the way to the station and some of them while in the Second District Station.

Towards evening the river front was lined with policemen, who made themselves extremely officious in catechising the colored people, but who never once asked a question of their fellows who had been passing the day at the Camden polls intimidating the new voters. The numerous acts perpetrated will never be known, as no information can be obtained except from the more courageous of the injured men who dared venture within the precincts of a newspaper office.

Mr. William Armstead, a colored school teacher at Centreville, and a resident of this city, crossed to this side of the river about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and on landing at South street wharf he was roughly seized by two policemen and searched without any reason being assigned for such conduct. Failing to find a weapon of some kind they were disposed to leave him go, but, on second thought they renewed the search, and drew from one of his pockets a penknife, which they appropriated to their own use. Armstead was then taken to the Second District Station-house. While giving his name to the officer in charge an individual quietly stepped up behind him and dealt him a blow on the side of the head with some blunt instrument and felled him to the floor.

This act was done in the presence of the policemen, who were about to prefer a charge against the prisoner of carrying concealed deadly weapons. Mr. Armstead received a severe wound, from which the blood flowed freely. No effort was made to arrest the perpetrator of the act. A sympathizer, no doubt a party to the crime, represented at the time that Armstead did not look like a bad character, and promised to aid him in obtaining his freedom. The prisoner was then taken before Alderman Devitt, who held him in $600 bail for a further hearing. Bail was soon after entered and Mr. Armstead was released. The victim of this outrage is well known in this city as a respectable citizen. He states that he had adjourned his school only a short time previous to leaving Camden for this city. The policeman who preferred the charge in this case gave the name of Moore.

Armstead this morning appeared before Recorder Givin and took out a warrant for Policeman Moore, whose number is 74, charging him with an illegal arrest and with committing an unjustifiable assault and battery. The document was then served upon the Chief of Police, who directed the appearance of Moore before the Recorder at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

Allen B. Adams, a colored man, a barber by profession, was arrested at South street wharf yesterday, upon the arrival of the ferryboat from Kaighn's Point. It seems that when the boat came to at the slip some one in a crowd singled Mr. Adams out, and said: "Arrest that man; he is one of the party implicated in killing an alderman at Kaighn's Point." Adams was at once taken into custody by a police officer and conducted to the Southwark Hall, where he was detained. He protested his innocence. Shortly before six o'clock he was taken to the office of Alderman Devitt for a hearing, but this alderman was not present. After detaining the prisoner there for half an hour, he was taken back to the Southwark Hall. In the meantime the cases had been heard here by Police Magistrate Lutz, and he had departed. The prisoner was about to be locked up, whereupon a gentleman who knew him demanded that he should have a hearing. He was then taken before Alderman Lutz at his office on Moyamensing avenue. There was no one to prefer a charge against him, and he was at once discharged. Mr. Adams is a steady mechanic.

Later in the evening more colored men were arrested at this ferry, and of these we find the following names on the report of Lieutenant Erickson, with the charges preferred against them:—Alexander Hopkins, deadly weapons; Norman Simmons, breach of peace; Calvin McKee, breach of peace; Henry Washington, breach of peace; Reuben Taylor, deadly weapons. Notwithstanding that Alderman Lutz is the regular committing magistrate at this station, these cases were all disposed of by Alderman Frank Devitt, who is of the same political ilk as the policemen.

Over the River—The Camden Rioters—Hearings this Morning.

At half past ten o'clock this morning a hearing was given some of the Camden rioters before Mayor Cox in the County Court house. The fact that a number of Philadelphia policemen were incarcerated in the Camden jail added interest to the hearings, and of course a large number of spectators, principally Philadelphians, were in attendance at the court room.

The first case disposed of was that of Frank Souder, constable, charged with assault and battery with intent to kill Charles H. Williams and John Madden, both colored, at the polls in Newton Township yesterday, also with inciting to riot. Defendant is constable of that township. He waived a hearing and entered bail in the sum of $1000 for trial.

The cases of the Philadelphia policemen were next on the list, but the prosecutors not being in attendance the Mayor announced that the hearings would be postponed until 2 o'clock this afternoon. Counsel representing the State of New Jersey and the defendants then held a consultation, during which Lieutenant Thomas, of the Reserve force, of this city, made his appearance and presented a letter of introduction to District Attorney Jenkins. His object was to ascertain the names of the Philadelphia policemen, and look after their interests as far as possible.

The District Attorney answered that as yet he had not been made acquainted with the names of the policemen or the charges preferred against them. In the crowd we noticed several policemen of this city, and two or three Philadelphia lawyers, whose errand across the river was to secure, if possible, the release of the imprisoned blue-coats.

Defendants are represented by lawyers Fort and Hugg, of Camden. They demanded of the Mayor the release of the prisoners on the ground that there had been no complaint made against them, and that it was illegal to detain any man without a charge having been preferred against him.

District Attorney Jenkins replied that an argument on that point could be made at the time of the hearing in the afternoon. When the hour of 2 o'clock arrived the prosecutors would, no doubt, be present.

The court was then adjourned until the hour specified.

The Philadelphians locked up are:—

John Ward, Sergeant Second District Police.

Policemen—Edward P. Wood, Joseph Roberts, John Siegrist, John Floyd, B. Mullen, William McGlenn, Alfred Pennevill, Henry Boyle, Hugh Goodfellow, William Kelly, Lewis Taylor, Thomas Taylor, and George Rowe.

Thomas Cochran, Deputy Constable.

Nick Brown, Alderman McMullin's colored friend, the keeper of the colored Democratic headquarters in the Fourth ward. Brown has been severely handled. He is cut about the face and head, and presents a wretched appearance.

The Mayor, while waiting for the presence of witnesses in the cases against the police, issued several warrants for the arrest of parties who had been guilty of assault and battery on colored voters. Lawyer Davis, of Camden, was in court at this time, and while he was conversing with a friend a colored man was detailing to his Honor the facts of an assault and battery committed upon him by the counsellor. Davis was notified of the charge made against him.

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.—The semi-annual examination for the granting of certificates of qualifications to teach in the public schools of Philadelphia commenced this morning, at 9 o'clock, at the Central High School, Broad and Green streets, and will be continued to-morrow and Friday, at the same hour, closing each day at 2 P. M

The examination is conducted by a board of examiners composed of professors of the Central High School and of principals of the male grammar schools, appointed by the Committee on Qualification of Teachers, Lewis Elkin, Esq., chairman, Professor Hopper acting as secretary to the committee and having a general supervision of the arrangements for conducting the examination.

The subjects for examination are reading, penmanship, orthography, grammar, geography, etymology and definitions, parsing, general history and constitution of the United States, arithmetic, algebra, geometry and mensuration.

Three grades of certificates will be awarded according to the proficiency of the applicants entitling them to teach in the grammar, secondary or primary schools. As no one can be elected without a certificate, these examinations are very largely attended. The number in attendance on this one is 209, of whom only 10 are males.

The report of the committee will be made at the meeting of the Board of Public Education in December next.

The utmost care is taken to secure a fair examination. The questions are not printed, but are dictated and written on the blackboards by the examiners. The papers containing the written answers to these questions are deposited among the archives of the Board of Public Education. A prominent feature of these examinations is that the applicant's name is not known until the examination is finished, each receiving a card bearing a certain number, which each places upon his or her papers instead of the name.

ARCHITECTS.

Fourth Annual Convention of the American Institute of Architects.

The Convention of the American Institute of Architects reassembled this morning at 11 o'clock, in the room of the Philadelphia Chapter, in the Athenæum Building, corner of Sixth and Adelphi streets.

Mr. Thomas U. Walter, of Philadelphia, President, in the chair.

The first business in order was the election of officers for the ensuing year. The Committee on Nominations reported as follows:—

President, Richard Upjohn, New York; Treasurer, R. G. Hatfield, New York; Secretary, P. B. Wight, New York; Secretary for Foreign Correspondence, Henry A. Simms, Philadelphia; Librarian, Joseph Ireland, Cleveland.

Trustees, Charles D. Gambrill, New York; Henry Dudley, New York; James Renwick, New York; John D. Hatch, New York. Committee on Examinations, Richard Upjohn, New York; R. G. Hatfield, New York; James Renwick, New York; Detley Sleman, New York; Henry Dudley, New York. Committee on Education, William R. Ware, of Boston; Edwin Anderson, Philadelphia; H. S. Isaacs, St. Louis; E. T. Littell, of New York.

On motion, the Committee on Nominations were ordered to make a new nomination for the Committee on Education, resulting as follows: Thomas U. Walter, Philadelphia, William R. Ware, Boston, John McArthur, Jr., Philadelphia, Samuel Sloan, Philadelphia, George W. Hewitt, Philadelphia.

Committee on Library and Publication, E. T. Littell, New York, Levi T. Schofield, Cleveland, W. P. P. Longfellow, Washington, A. L. Bloor, New York, P. B. Wight, New York.

On motion, the officers and Trustees were elected on the same ballot, and the different committees on separate ballots.

Messrs. Furness and Hatch were appointed as tellers.

The entire list of officers and committees as nominated were then unanimously elected.

Communications were then taken up, and Mr. Van Brunt, of Boston, presented a communication from the Boston Society of Architects, to the number of forty, stating that they had altered their constitution and by-laws so as to conform to the rules of the Chapter, and praying to be admitted.

A resolution was offered and passed unanimously that when this convention adjourn they do so to meet next year in Boston.

THE FUEL SAVINGS SOCIETY.—This society has received deposits during the past summer from nearly five hundred persons (a large majority of whom are sewing and washing women), in sums of from ten cents to one dollar at a time, and amounting in all to between $3000 and $4000. This will require about eight hundred tons of coal, for which the society charges the depositors $4 per ton for nut size, and $5 for stove size, being a deduction of about one dollar and a half per ton from the contract price, for which deficiency the society depends upon charitable contributions. This is a great advantage to industrious poor people, who here have the opportunity of laying by small sums of money during the season when work is plenty, and providing for a stock of fuel for winter's use. This money is received by some of our most prominent druggists and grocers in the city, and by Martha W. Hammond, Matron of the House of Industry, Catharine street, who, after paying it into the treasury, are authorized to draw orders for the coal on Messrs. Branson & Brother, No. 1118 Washington avenue (contractors for this year), who deliver the coal to the residences of the depositors in tons, half tons, or quarters, as required. Many of the class who deposit with this society would be obliged to buy their coal by the bucket full, paying therefor about three times the price which they are now charged per ton, to say nothing of the advantage gained by saving and taking care of their small sums of money at a time of year when it is scarcely missed. The work of the receivers (who are generally not members of the society) is an arduous one, and the object could not be carried out were it not for these friends of the poor. The following is a list of officers and managers for this year:—

President—Israel H. Johnson. Vice-Presidents—Elihu Roberts, George M. Conarroe. Treasurer—Charles P. Perot. Secretary—Bartholomew W. Beesley.

Managers—David Scull, Jr., Edward Bettle, Jr., Charles Roberts, Percival Collins, James T. Shinn, Jonathan Evans, Charles Richardson, Nathaniel E. Janney, Randolph Wood, C. Cresson Vistas.

Receivers of Deposits.—James T. Shinn, Druggist, Broad and Spruce streets; Edward Parrish, Druggist, Eighth and Parrish streets; Kennedy & Co., Druggists, Southwest corner Seventh and Brown streets; William B. Chambers, Grocer, Northeast corner Fifth and Pine streets; Martha W. Hammond, Matron, House of Industry, Catharine street; S. T. Jones, Druggist, Northeast corner Fifteenth and Race streets; Bennett L. Smedley, Southeast corner Twenty-first and Vine streets; S. Mason McCollin, Northwest corner Fifth and Callowhill streets; James L. Bispham, Druggist, No. 710 South Second street; William C. Bakes, Druggist, Southwest corner Eleventh and Arch streets; Julia Clawges, No. 1710 Sansom street.

The names of the policemen which have been furnished to the Chief of Police as being absent without leave this morning, and who are known to be in the Jersey jail, are:—Sergeant John Ward, Second district; No. 36, Asa Pennewell, First district; No. 46, Bernard J. Mullin, First district; No. 69, James Roberts, Second district; No. 107, Edward Woods, Second district; No. 129, John M. Siegrist, Third district; No. 132, William Kelley, Third district; and No. 245, William McGlenn, Fifth district.

WHO'S A DOING IT?—Property owners and residents on the south side of Pine street, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets, give information that somebody is engaged in tearing up the cobble stones on that side of Pine street, in the locality designated, and in place of them are relaying the street with Belgian blocks. There are numerous inquiries as to who is doing the thing and by whose authority. The supposition is that the property owners will be expected to pay for it when it is completed. These property owners wish it distinctly understood that they have made no agreement to have the thing done, nor to pay for it themselves, and moreover most emphatically assert that they will not pay for it. If, therefore, any private individual is doing the work as a job on trust, expecting to receive his reward in this world, he had better have a care, or he will find himself minus both money, cobble stones, Belgian blocks, and several days labor.

AGAINST THE CITY.—As mentioned in our Court reports, in the case of Jenkins & Taylor vs. The City, argued before Judge Stroud yesterday, the jury rendered a verdict for plaintiffs of $113,858. The claim was for the laying of the Nelson pavement on North Broad street, and was thrown upon the city in consequence of a decision of the Supreme Court which estopped plaintiff from recovering from property owners. The defense before Judge Stroud took the ground that the city had complied with all the terms of the contract in issuing "assessment bills" to plaintiffs, and the Judge, adopting the same view, charged straightly in favor of the city. The jury nevertheless rendered their verdict as stated. The case was ably and closely argued by Messrs. Worrall, Messick, and Edmunds, of the City Solicitor's office, and by Mr. Sellers for plaintiffs.

WATER—THE AMOUNT CONSUMED IN OCTOBER.—The following statement gives the operations of the Philadelphia Water Works during the month of October, 1870:—

Wards.	*No. of lbs. of Coal used during month.*	*Total Galls. pumped during month.*	*Cubic Feet pumped during month.*
Fairmount....	....	789,184,402	105,505,936
Schuylkill....	882,000	279,406,310	37,353,785
Delaware.....	889,666	122,679,178	16,400,959
24th Ward....	216,500	53,863,120	7,200,952
Germantown..	126,280	19,283,400	2,577,995
Totals.....	6,452,228	1,264,416,410	169,039,627

SERENADE.—Last evening Mr. Henry Huhn, member of Select Council from the Fifteenth ward, was tendered the honor of a serenade at his residence, No. 802 North Sixteenth street. The music was supplied by the Continental Band, and the compliment was the work of both the Republican and Democratic members of Select Council, in honor of Mr. Huhn's recent triumph in the caucus nomination for President of that body. The compliment was well deserved, as Mr. Huhn is one of the most efficient of our city representatives, and one in whom the greatest confidence is reposed by both parties. He will undoubtedly discharge the duties of the office to which he is chosen to the utmost satisfaction of everybody.

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY.—Policeman Larkins, of the Third district, at an early hour this morning noticed two fellows who were acting very suspiciously at the front door of Mr. Evans, residing at Third and Cypress streets. Suspecting that their design was robbery he arrested them, and conveyed them to the station. The turnkey was about putting them in the cell when they turned on him and handled him pretty roughly. Lieutenant Haggerty went to the assistance of the turnkey, and succeeded in caging the prisoners. This morning they had a hearing, and were committed for trial in default of bail.

SLIGHT FIRES.—The following slight fires occurred during last night and this morning:—

At 11 o'clock P. M., in the cellar of Jacob Gunkel, cigar manufacturer, No. 340 Girard avenue.

At 1·40 o'clock A. M., at the old carpenter shop, No. 810 Race street.

At 3·39 o'clock A. M., at the dwelling No. 406 N. Second street.

LECTURES.—Two illustrated lectures will be delivered in Concert Hall on this and Thursday evenings, by A. O. Van Lennep, of New York, on Oriental and Bible Lands. They are for the benefit of the State Sabbath School Association.

THE CENSUS.

The Names of the Census Takers and the Questions to be Asked by Them.

The sub-committee on Census of Councils have concluded the preliminaries for the retaking of the census in the Eighth ward. The men named below will begin their labors to-morrow morning at 7 o'clock, and will omit no building whatever. Their special instructions are to omit no building having a number; if no people reside or sleep in a store or other like building, write the number and enter the words, "no residents."

Censors.	*Policemen.*
A. H. See,	Henry Noble,
—— Bowker,	F. M. Thompson,
Hosea L. Donnel,	William Gray,
Joseph Bryant,	John Neill,
Penn Righter,	Francis Gormley,
Samuel Kingsley,	James A. Durning,
Robert Foster,	Hugh Friell,
B. Frank Stewart,	Thomas Buckley,
G. A. Ricler,	Francis Quartin,
Edwin Shain.	John Carrigan.

The following are the questions to be propounded by the census-takers:—

1. What is the name of the family or keeper of this house?
2. How many persons, young and old, including servants, boarders, lodgers, and all are there in the family?
3. Are there any other families in the house?
4. Are there any single lodgers occupying rooms?
5. Are there any persons temporarily away, who really belong here?
6. How many persons, all put together, live or make their home and lodging place at this house on November 10?
7. How many were there on June 1st, to the best of your recollection?

A SENSITIVE POLICEMAN AND AN OUTRAGE.—This morning, as Colonel J. H. Deweese was walking down Chesnut street, in company with two friends, a squad of policemen were passed. Colonel Deweese remarked as they went by, "Only one more year, boys." These words caught the ear of one of Mayor Fox's patrol, but no notice was taken of the remark at the time. When, however, Colonel Deweese reached Fourth street, he was seized by the coat collar by one of the policemen whom he had passed, and who had turned to follow him after a few moments reflection. This policeman stated that the Colonel had insulted him, and for this reason he arrested him and conducted him to the Central Station. The policeman stated his intention of locking up his prisoner at once, whereupon one of the friends who had been in his company, and who is a Democrat, declared that before he was locked up an inventory must be taken of all the valuables about his person. An immediate hearing was also demanded, if there was any charge to be preferred, and this request was complied with, Colonel Deweese being taken before Alderman Kerr, and by that functionary sentenced to pay a fine of $5. This Colonel Deweese positively refused to do, declaring that he had merely expressed his opinion.

The Alderman insisted upon the fine being paid, and Colonel Deweese declared that he would not pay it, when Mr. Catteil, the President of Select Council, entered the room, and in compliance with his advice the prisoner was set at liberty without more ado. A very nice question arises out of this case, in the solution of which citizens who have decided opinions about Mayor Fox's police are deeply interested.

HOMICIDE—THE RESULT OF A FIREMAN'S RIOT.—John P. Slavin, who was injured at about 5·30 o'clock on Sunday morning last, during a race between the Reliance and Hope Engines, by being struck over the head by a blunt instrument, died at his residence, No. 1210 Temple street, yesterday afternoon. The case will receive an investigation by the Coroner this afternoon.

SERIOUSLY INJURED.—Samuel Caldwell, residing No. 830 Callowhill street, sustained a serious if not fatal injury by the accidental discharge of a pistol. He was examining the weapon when it went off, the ball passing through the corner of the eye in the upper part of the head, where it is is still lodged.

STORE ROBBERY.—Yesterday afternoon Asa Smith entered a furnishing store at Second and Union streets and stole two coats, a pair of gaiters, and sixty cents from the till. He was given a hearing this morning and bound over in $500 for trial.

DEAD INFANT.—At half-past 6 o'clock last evening the body of a dead infant was found at Juniper and Sansom streets. Coroner Taylor has been notified to hold an inquest.

WIFE-BEATER.—Michael Ferry, a resident of No. 109 Pegg street, in the Eleventh ward, has been held by Alderman Toland in $500 bail on a charge of beating his wife.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see Inside Pages.

☞ NATIONAL UNION CLUB, No. 1105 CHESNUT Street.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee held this date, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That our thanks are justly due and are hereby tendered to Hon. WILLIAM B. MANN for the zeal and devotion for the party evinced by him in the campaign through which we have victoriously passed, in checking the attempts at false registration, in protecting citizens of the Republican party from vindictive oppression, in appealing with eloquence to the people in their public assemblages, and, beyond all, for his manly and fearless bearing at the meeting of the Return Judges, and for all which services he is entitled to the moral support and endorsement of all law-abiding citizens.

JOHN E. ADDICKS, President.

Attest—
E. P. MICHENER, Secretary. 11*

☞ OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF REVISION OF TAXES, No. 11 STATE HOUSE ROW.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 9, 1870.

The Board of Revision of Taxes will meet at their office, No. 11 State House Row, on the following days between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., for the purpose of hearing appeals from the Assessors' Returns of Taxes for the year 1871, as follows:—

First and Second Wards—MONDAY, November 4, 1870.

Third and Fourth Wards—TUESDAY, November 15, 1870.

Fifth and Sixth Wards—WEDNESDAY, November 16, 1870.

Seventh and Eighth Wards—THURSDAY, November 17, 1870.

Ninth and Tenth Wards—FRIDAY, November 18, 1870.

Eleventh and Twelfth Wards—SATURDAY, November 19, 1870.

Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards—MONDAY, November 21, 1870.

Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards—TUESDAY, November 22, 1870.

Seventeenth and Eighteenth Wards—WEDNESDAY, November 23, 1870.

Nineteenth Ward—FRIDAY, November 25, 1870.

Twentieth Ward—SATURDAY, November 26, 1870.

Twenty-first and Twenty-second Wards—MONDAY, November 28, 1870.

Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards—TUESDAY, November 29, 1870.

Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth Wards—WEDNESDAY, November 30, 1870.

Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth Wards—THURSDAY, December 1, 1871.

THOMAS COCHRAN,
WILLIAM LOUGHLIN,
SAMUEL HAWORTH,
11 9 wfm 3t Board of Revision of Taxes.

☞ AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS.—The closing address to the Convention, now in session, will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. FURNESS, of this city, in the Lecture room of the Franklin Institute THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

The public is respectfully invited.

JOHN DAVIS HATCH,
P. B. WIGHT,
11* Committee of Arrangements.

☞ FRANKLIN HIMSELF WOULD BE astounded at the new process in the art of printing by which letter press copies can be taken from printed forms executed at HELFENSTEIN & LEWIS' Railroad and Commercial Printing House, FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets. 1t

☞ JOHN S PARHAWK, MERCANTILE COLLECTION AND LAW AGENCY for Pennsylvania, the Western and Southern States, No. 400 CHESNUT Street. Commissioner for Western States. 8 3 ws 6m

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS of solid 18-karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand. FARR & BROTHER, Makers, 25 wfm4 No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

THIRD EDITION

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

Grant and the Elections

The President Satisfied.

The Cox Imbroglio

Important Correspondence Forthcoming

Rioting in Florida.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The President and Ex-Secretary Cox.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The President has determined to give out for publication all letters yet unpublished relative to the resignation of Secretary Cox. It is understood there are three letters which have a direct bearing on the case. One from the President to Cox, a reply from Cox, and a letter from Senator Chandler. The correspondence between the President and Cox relative to the McGarraghan claim and the propriety of issuing a patent to the New Edria Minining Company. The letter from Senator Chandler is about the appointment of certain Indian agents, and is addressed to the President.

Grant and the Elections.

Judge Kelley and several members of Congress called upon the President this morning, and had a conversation relative to the result of the elections yesterday. The President is of the opinion that, judging from the returns already received, the administration party has not only held its own, but made some gains.

All he expected in view of this being the first Congressional election after the Presidential election was that the Republicans should hold their own, as it usually happens that the first election for Congress after the inauguration of an administration is a defeat for the party in power.

Mrs. Grant and Mrs. Cox.

The President desires that the story about Mrs. Cox having sent to Mrs. Grant a bitter newspaper article on the administration be contradicted. He says it has no foundation in fact, and was evidently set afloat by some malicious person. The relations between the two ladies always have been and are of the most friendly character.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Reported Riot at Lake City, Fla.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—The following despatch has been received here:—

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Nov. 8, via Lake City, Nov. 9.—A band of about two hundred men, mounted and armed, took possession of Lake City last night and drove the white and colored Republicans from the town, including the Republican candidates for Lieutenant-Governor and for the Legislature. Five colored men were shot. A desperate attempt has just been made to kill the Sheriff of Madison county. The troops which were promised by the President to preserve order in these and other counties have not arrived. Other outrages are reported, but no details received. Reports to 7 o'clock this evening indicate a reduced Republican majority in the State on account of intimidation.

M. H. ALBERGER.

FROM NEW YORK.

Bids for Government Bonds.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—There were thirty bids for Government gold to-day, amounting to $6,219,000. Highest bid 110·50; lowest 110. The awards will be $1,000,000 at 110·42 to 110·50.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Naval Orders.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—Lieutenant-Commander Mahan has been ordered to the New York Navy Yard; Assistant Surgeons Eckstein to the Guard and Wise to the Norfolk Navy Yard, Commander Wilson and other officers have been detached from the Frolic and placed on waiting orders.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—Cotton dull and lower; sales of 1000 bales uplands at 16½c.; Orleans at 16¾c. Flour quiet and drooping; sales of 9000 barrels State at $4·90@6; Ohio at $5·55@6·25; Western at $4·90@6·40; Southern at $5·70@8·75. Wheat quiet and heavy; sales 45,000 bushels No. 1 at $1·29@1·27 for new; red Western at $1·30@1·35. Corn heavy; sales of 29,000 bushels old mixed Western at 89@90c. Oats dull; sales of 19,000 bushels Ohio at 57@59c.; Western at 56@56½c. Beef quiet. Pork firm. Lard firm; steam, 13½@14¾c.; kettle, 15¾@15¾c. Whisky dull at 88c.

THE "GLEAMING BAYONETS."

The Troops and the New York Election—Protection of the Deputy Marshals.

The old Federal building in Chambers street, in which are located the offices of the United States Commissioners, the Marshal, and District-Attorney, was the scene of unusual excitement yesterday. The corridors constantly echoed with the tramp of prisoners arrested for violating the Congressional Election law. Numerous carriages were kept in readiness in front of the building for the purpose of conveying the prisoners to jail. At daylight the Marshal's office was placed in telegraphic communication with the various sections of the city, including General McDowell's headquarters, by a special wire attached to the Western Union line, and an operator was detailed to receive messages from the chief deputy marshals and supervisors of the different districts, and to forward orders for the guidance of the latter officials in cases of emergency. General Sharpe and Colonel Des Anges, his chief aid, were present at the office from the opening to the closing of the polls, being prepared to commence sharp measures for the enforcement of the law on the slightest warning.

District-Attorney Davis and his associates, Messrs. Purdy and Davies, were also in attendance to give legal advice. Everything progressed quietly until about 2 o'clock, at which time intelligence was received that Cornelius Corson, "Chief of the Bureau of Elections," had issued an order to the inspectors, informing them that the United States officers were not empowered to remain at the polls to witness the counting after the vote for Congress had been disposed of. This was justly regarded as a Tammany trick to open the way to frauds, and was construed into an attempt to evade the agreement made between the Federal and the city authorities. The danger was considered imminent, and there was strong talk of affording military protection to the deputies and supervisors in the discharge of their duties. The excitement was intensified by the arrival of Hon. John Fox, one of the leaders of the Young Democracy, with the announcement that the police were driving the United States officers away from the polls in the First ward. Marshal Sharpe told his subordinates to preserve the peace until 4 o'clock, if possible. In the meantime, District Attorney Davis and Marshal Sharpe had arranged for a conference with the city authorities, with a view of annulling the obnoxious order circulated by Carson, and of obviating the necessity for military interference. Hon. Caleb Cushing, special attorney for the Government, proceeded immediately to Police Headquarters, when he was met by Mr. E. W. Stough ton, Colonel Bliss, and Commissioner Bosworth, President of the Board of Police. The consultation happily resulted in the signing of the following order, which was despatched to the various station houses by telegraph:—

To Police Captains:—General Order No. 38.—To prevent any misunderstanding growing out of instructions to inspectors of election from Chief of Bureau of Election, you will be particular to see that the United States supervisors have facilities and full opportunity to witness the counting of the votes from the beginning to the end of the canvass, and to attach certificates, as provided in the second section of General Order No. 37.

JOHN J. KELSO, Superintendent.

To Police Captains:—General Order No. 39.—To prevent all possible misunderstanding, you will continue General Order No. 38, as requiring that the supervisors be placed in the same relative position as to distance from the table on which the ballots are counted that they have been to the table on which they were received. They must be placed so near to the inspectors that they can see the counting is correctly made.

JOHN J. KELSO, Superintendent.

Afterward the following telegram was sent out:—

5·30 P. M.—To All:—If you have any United States supervisors or deputy marshals under arrest discharge them at once, keeping data for future use.

JOHN J. KELSO, Superintendent.

Mayor Hall sent copies of these orders to Marshal Sharpe for his information, and received the following reply:—

NEW YORK, Nov. 8, 1870.—My Dear Sir:—I have received yours, with the enclosure, and have to thank you for the same. I have also to thank Superintendent Kelso for his courtesies throughout the day.

Your obedient servant,
GEORGE H. SHARPE,
United States Marshal.

Hon. A. Oakey Hall, Mayor.

The effect of the order was to prevent any collision between the national and local officers, the former being permitted to remain near the ballot boxes until all the votes had been counted. The United States Marshal and District-Attorney were fully determined to support the deputies and supervisors in the legitimate performance of their duties, and troops were stationed in several parts of the city to prevent any riot which might occur. About 400 men were placed in a building in Forty-sixth street, and a Commissioner (Shields) attended there during the day with the intention of ordering them out as provided by law in case of trouble. Another large force was assembled at the headquarters of the Department of the East in Houston street, under command of General Kiddoo. The lower part of the city was covered by troops commanded by General Vogdes, who made his headquarters in the brown-stone building at No. 294 Broadway. Fortunately their services were not required, as the supervisors were not molested at the polls.—*N. Y. Times to-day.*

ACCIDENT ON THE PENNA. CENTRAL.

Narrow Escape from a Terrible Calamity.

The Lancaster *Intelligencer* of last evening says:—

The fast line west on the Pennsylvania Railroad ran into a cow about a half mile beyond Coatesville yesterday afternoon and sustained considerable damage, the baggage car being badly wrecked and two passenger coaches more or less broken. The engine knocked the cow off the track, but striking a fence or telegraph pole she rebounded and wedged herself between the baggage-car and tender. The effect of this was to break the coupling jointing of the cars, and the engine sped on, leaving the train behind. The baggage-car was thrown off the track, and coming in contact with telegraph poles the front end was turned in the direction of Philadelphia. All this time the baggage-master was in the car, but to the astonishment of all escaped unharmed. So great was the momentum of the train when the collision took place that the baggage-car was carried along about two hundred yards before it stopped, the first passenger one hundred yards and the second fifty yards. Although they were in the greatest peril, none of the passengers sustained the least injury, but some of them were almost frightened to distraction. They owe their safety to the presence of mind in the engineer, to the perfection of the steam brakes, to the tough steel rails, and to the strength of the coaches. The shock was so completely broken by the brakes that the passengers in the last four cars scarcely perceived it, and no damage was done to that part of the train. The earth was ploughed in a deep furrow on the north side of the track, telegraph poles were snapped like pipe stems, fence rails were driven into the baggage car, piercing great trunks through and through, the steel rails on the track were ground into shavings, twisted and bent, all of which show under what tremendous pressure the train was brought to a sudden stop. A broken rail in the next 500 feet, after the cow was struck, would have cost scores of lives, and reduced the whole train to a wreck. The strength of the timbers in the side of the passenger car which received and pushed aside the heavy baggage car saved the lives of many by a very narrow chance. The train arrrved in this city between 7 and 8 o'clock, having been detained about four hours.

Patents to Philadelphians

The following patents were issued to Philadelphians yesterday:—

109,019, antedated October 22, 1870.—Digging Machine for Agricultural Purposes.—Alfred Lafayette Kennedy.

109,021.—Flax for working Metals and Minerals.—Solomon W. Kirk, assignor to himself and Henry Thomas, Philadelphia.

109,054.—Lamp Heating Apparatus.—Alvah Rittenhouse.

109,103.—Steam Trap.—William H. Bechtel.

109,131.—Burning Hydrocarbon.—Isaac Kendrick.

109,142.—Condenser for Gas Works.—Peter Munzinger.

109,144.—Nut Cracker.—Joshua Pusey.

109,151.—Machine for Filling Barrels.—John L. Stewart.

109,160.—Privy.—William Jacob Warren.

DESIGNS.

4,460.—Box for the Top of Bureaus.—Cheney Kilburn, assignor to Kilburn & Gates.

56.—Ocsmoline.—A Product of Petroleum.—Edwin F. Houghton.

59.—Soap.—Alexander Warfield.

60.—Superphosphate.—Wattson & Clark.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$10600 O C & A R bs..	2days.... 77¾	17 sh Minehill R..	51¾
$2000 do.....	77¾	19 do.....s5.	51¾
$1600 City 6s, prior to '62..c.	102¾	8 sh Norrist'n R..	106
$800 Leh R In.....	87¾	100 sh Cata Prf....	35½
$500 Leh Gold L...	89¾	100 sh Leh N....b30.	32¼
$500 do.....	89¾	100 sh Reading R...50	51
12 sh Ch & Wal....	44	27 do ....is.c.	50¾
12 sh Mech Bank.. s5wn..	31¾	200 do 60d.saf10.50	31
100 sh Amer Button Hole Co....	19	4 sh C & A R..is.	115¾
5 sh 2d & 3d St..	52¾	500 sh Sham'n Coal. b5&in....	4¼
		106 sh Penna R.c&p. s5&in....	59

SECOND BOARD.

$3000 Pa & N Y C 7s	91¾	10 sh C & Am R....	115
$2000 Leh 6s gold 1..	89¾	94 do.....is.	115
5 sh Acad Mus....	99	17 sh Girard Bk...	60
500 sh Read R...is.	50·04	20 do.....	60
100 do.....s60.	50¾	16 do.....	60
200 do.. ..b30.	51		

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 9.—The receipts of Cloverseed have fallen off and the article is in fair demand at $6·50@6·62½, with sales of 800 bushels. Timothy is nominal. Flaxseed is in limited request at $2·10@2·12.

Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $26 ₮ ton.

The Flour market presents no new feature, the demand being limited to the wants of the home consumers, whose purchases foot up 1000 barrels, including superfine at $4·50@4·75; extras at $5@5·50; Iowa and Wisconsin extra family at $5·50@6; Minnesota do. do. at $6@6·37½; Pennsylvania do. do. at $6@6·50; Ohio do. do. at $6·50@7, and fancy brands at $7·25@8·75, as in quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at $5@5·25. In Corn Meal nothing doing.

There is less activity in the Wheat market, but holders were firmer in their views. Sales of 5000 bushels at $1·38@1·40 for Indiana red, $1·42@1·45 for amber, and $1·45@1·60 for white. Rye may be quoted at 93c. for Western. Corn is firm at the recent advance. Sales of 2000 bushels yellow at 89@91c., and 6000 bushels Western mixed at 88@88c. Oats are without essential change. Sales of 25,000 bushels white Western at 54@55c., and 700 bushels Pennsylvania at 54c.

Whisky is dull; sales of 25 barrels Western iron-bound at 90c.

SOAP.

Soaps! Soaps! Soaps!

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DETERSIVE, STEARINE, CHEMICAL OLIVE AND GERMAN OLIVE SOAPS,

The best and purest FAMILY SOAPS in the United States.

Send to the undersigned for catalogue of prices.

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Italy and the Jesuits.

More Fighting Near Paris